

The Mining Journal.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1265.—Vol. XXIX.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1859.

STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL (established 15 years), begs to intimate that he BUYS and SELLS every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, particularly BRITISH MINING SHARES, in which dividends are paid realising 15 to 20 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Crofts's List of Sixty British Mines Paying Dividends in 1859 (edition No. 8), also Mr. Crofts's Selected List of Fifty-six Prospective Dividend and Progressive Mines (edition No. 2), the basis of both Lists being the statistics given of each mine in the Mining Journal, are now ready. The price to subscribers is £1 annually, and to non-subscribers 6d. for both copies. The Lists contain, besides the statistical matter, the names and addresses of the pursers, or management, of each mine.

Mr. Crofts refers the readers of the Journal to his weekly review of the market, on page 908. The present moment presents peculiar opportunities for investments on a large scale.

Office hours, Ten to Five.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
MINING SHARE DEALER.

Mr. Lane has business in South Canada, East Canada, Marquette Valley, Great Wheel Fortuna, North Downs, Calstock Consols, East and West Trevelyan, Wheel Fardon, and Wheel Grylls.

F O R S A L E :—
1 Basset, £197½. 2 West Caradon. 10 Holmbush.
2 East Basset. 1 Wheel Seton. 25 Harriett, 22s.
10 Gt. So. Tolgus, £133½. 2 Bryn Gwlog, £47½. 10 North Frances, £6.
3 Margaret, £51½. 20 East Alfred, £1½. 5 North Downs, £5½.
4 Providence. 10 Caradon, £7½. 5 North Roscar, £17.
5 Par Consols. 10 East Carn Brea, £5½. 50 St. Day, 21s.
10 Rosewarne & Herland. 10 East Trevelyan, £11. 5 South Basset, £11½.
3 Trevelyan Cons., £20. 50 Great Hewas, 11s. 5 Trencrom.
3 West Seton. 50 Great Trevelyan, 20s. 50 Unity, 25s.
All of the above for immediate delivery, and these prices are for special sale.—Apply to
MR. B. HENCKLEY, 78, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR. LEAN, MINE SHAREDEALER,
4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.

WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST,
published by PETER WATSON every Friday, in time for post, which gives the most reliable information of any circular or journal published on mining matters. Annual subscription, £1 1s., or 6d. per copy. Fifteen years' experience in connection with mining.

PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK,
SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic orders to buy or sell mine shares punctually attended to.

MR. GEORGE HENWOOD has REMOVED his RESIDENCE
to a more central situation, 12, WILTON-SQUARE, NEW NORTH ROAD, ISLINGTON, LONDON.

ROBERT OLDREY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING
BROKER, 8, FINCH LANE (adjoining the City Bank), LONDON, E.C.
Terms of commission for buying or selling shares in mines, railways, or banks, forwarded on application. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MINING OFFICES, NEWTON ABBOTT, DEVON.—
M. TREMAYNE AND CO. beg to inform their numerous friends and the public that they have OPENED the ABOVE OFFICES as MINE SHAREBROKERS, and are PRICED TO BUY and SELL SHARES at market prices, on commission. They would specially draw attention to the Newton and Ashburton district, which is opening up some most promising mines, amongst which may be enumerated Ashburton United, Wheel Adams, Yarnor, Devon New Copper Mines, Wheel Emma, Wheel Exmouth, Frank Mills, Wheel Frances, Huntingdon, sigford Consols, South Devon Iron, and West Hazel. Mines inspected and reported on by competent agents.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—

50 Calstock Cons., £45½. 10 Hington, £14½. 25 Tregadock, 15s.
5 Central Mines, £25½. 20 North Robert, £3. 5 Tremayne, £10.
50 East Russell, £12½. 20 North Downs, £6. 1 United, £130.
50 East Caradon, £7½. 50 Stridgate, 21s. 20 Wb. Harriett, 22s. 6d.
1 Granbler, £27½. 20 Trevelyan & Mes., 35s. 20 Wheel Edward, £17½.

And is a BUYER of—
Great Bury. Penhale. Wheel Adams.
Blackworthy Bridge. South Phoenix. Wheel Emma.
An offer wanted for 100 Bedford Consols, 50 Caradon Wheel Hooper, 100 Devon Kapunda, 20 Gwanton United, 50 Tavy Consols. Wheel Arthur should be purchased at the present price.
T. ROSEWARNE will be happy to furnish his friends with a list of mines for present investment.

MR. J. SECCOMBE LANE, MINE SHAREDEALER,
ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, connected with the London mining market for many years, has SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Canada, West Canada, Marquette Valley, Stridgate, Phoenix, South Wheel Phoenix, South Frances, Worthing, &c.

CLEMENTS AND HEMMINGS, STOCK, SHARE, AND
MINING BROKERS, AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 3, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C., and No. 43A, WESTERN ROAD, HOVE, BRIGHTON. Established 11 years.

WANTED:—Providence, Margery, Kelly Bray, Tincroft, North Downs, Tamar Consols, Stridgate Consols, and East Caradon. Shares, £2000.
Messrs. CLEMENTS AND HEMMINGS have FOR SALE several FIRST-CLASS FREEHOLD HOUSES at BRIGHTON.

MR. J. SYKES, LEAK, STAFFORDSHIRE, has FOR SALE
the following MINING SHARES:—100 Oakmoor and Stanton, 5s.; 50 Dale 17s.; 25 Hinton, 12s. 6d.; 20 West Tolvaugh, 50 Caradon and Slade, 10 Lady Bertha.

MR. H. B. RYE RECOMMENDS the FOLLOWING MINES
FOR IMMEDIATE INVESTMENT, and great rise in price:—

Wheel Bertha. Bryntal. West Frances.
Ding Dong. Cromwell. Mary Ann.
West Stray Park. Trevelyan. Pen-an-drus.
North Roscar. Wheel Kitty (Leland).

For correct prices of British Mining Shares (not excepting the Times newspaper and Stock Exchange), with sound and practical advice to those requiring profitable investments in this description of property, apply to Mr. H. B. RYE, 77, Old Broad-street, E.C. Established 18 years. Commission on business transacted, 1½ per cent.

NOTICE.—Those who require STRICTLY HONEST and
FAITHFUL INSPECTIONS and REPORTS of BRITISH COPPER, TIN, and LEAD MINES may obtain such (for a fee of Two Guineas) through Mr. H. B. RYE, 77, Old Broad-street, E.C., which would frequently save capitalists large sums of money.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE, FOR IMMEDIATE CASH:—

10 Red. Ltd., £7½. 1 Wheel Butler, £112½. 10 North Treskerby, £4½.
1 Carr Brea, £27½. 1 Wheel Chifford, £200. 50 Redmoor, 4s. 6d.
10 Central Mines, £5½. 10 Bryntal, £24½. 50 North Carn Brea, £2½.
1 Copper Hill, £12½. 1 Ding Dong, £16½. 240 So. Lady Bertha, 9s.
1 Cradock Moor, £30½. 10 Hington, £14½. 10 United (Tavistock), 5s.
1 East Basset, £150. 1 North Roscar, £19½. 15 Grenville, £3½.
1 Granbler, £25. 1 Rosewarne Ltd., £41. 20 E. Wb. Russell, £12½.
10 Gt. So. Tolgus, £13½. 20 Stridgate, 19s. 50 Great Caradon, 9s.
5 Haradfoot, £18½. 70 St. Day, 22s. 25 Great Hewas, 11s.
1 Mines, £160. 50 Vale of Towy, 16s. 50 New Trevelyan, 21s.
10 North Basset, £7½. 20 Butler & Basset, £2½. 10 N. Wb. Russell, £2½.
1 South Frances, £150. 50 Catherine & Jane, 14s. 40 North Mines, £2½.
10 Trevelyan, £5½. (call paid). 20 Pelya Wood, £2½.
5 Tamar, £2½. 20 East Caradon, £7½. 20 South Basset, £12½.
10 Tolvaugh, £3½. 20 East Grenville, 10s. 6d. 50 So. Condurow, 16s.
1 United Mines, £127½. 10 Holmbush, £2½. 2 Stray Park, £19½.
1 West Caradon, £150. 40 Lady Bertha, 19s. 50 West Par, 12s. 6d.
1 Wheel Basset, £187½. 10 North Downs, £5½. 20 Wheel Harriett, £1½.
Nov. 18, 1859. Apply to W. MICHELL, 3, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS,
LONDON, has FOR SALE:—20 Gwanton, £4; 10 Alfred Consols, £7; 15 Calstock Consols, £4½; 5 Wheel Margaret; 1 West Caradon, £15½; 10 Rosewarne and Herland, £12; 4 North Roscar, £19½; 50 Kelly Bray, £2½; 30 Hington Down, £4½; 1 Carr Brea, £22; 15 Butler and Basset, £2½; 50 Wheel Unity, 27s.; 5 Wheel Margery, £11½; 60 East Rosewarne, 14s.; 10 Holmbush; 30 North Downs, £6½; 5 Stray Park; 100 Round Hill, 19s.; 50 Tolvaugh; 20 Butler and Bertha, £4½; 100 Great Caradon, 9s. 6d.; 30 Wheel Rose, £5½; 15 East Russell, £12½; 200 Lady Eliza, 4s. 6d.; 5 Granbler; 50 South Basset, £12; 1 Wheel Butler; 10 Great Wheel Fortuna; 50 Wheel Arthur, 19s.; 20 Par Consols, £19½.

GEORGE MOORE,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
GEORGE MOORE will SELL the following SHARES, or any part, to-day, at quoted prices, FREE OF ANY COMMISSION:—

DIVIDEND.
1 Cradock Moor, £37½. 5 Par Consols, £10½. 2 West Basset, £20½.
1 East Basset, £148½. 2 Providence, £40½. 1 Wheel Basset, £18½.
10 Gt. So. Tolg., £133½. 25 Stridgate, 21s. 1 Wheel Butler, £11½.
10 Haradfoot, £18½. 1 South Caradon, £270. 1 Wheel Margaret, £54½.
10 Hington Down, £24½. 20 Trevelyan, 26s. 6d. 2 Wb. Mary Ann, £23½.
10 North Basset, £7½. 50 Vale of Towy, 16s. 3d. 1 Wheel Seton, £110.

NON-DIVIDEND.
20 Great Alfred, 37s. 6d. 10 North Frances, £2½. 5 Stray Park, £19½.
50 Lady Bertha, 19s. 3d. 5 North Mines. 50 So. Condurow, 12s. 9d.
10 North Downs, £2½. 20 North Robert, £21s. 3d. 35 Wheel Unity, 27s. 3d.
Special Mining Information, and Daily List of Prices, forwarded on the receipt of a postage stamp.

MINES.—What to buy, sell, and avoid, can be ascertained on application, and the best advice given for intended outlay in mining property, from £250 to £5000. In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at

the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
5 Alfred Consols. 20 Holmbush. 30 Trevelyan, £20½.
20 Butler & Bertha, £4½. 5 Kelly Bray, £3 6s. 3d. 20 Tamar Consols, £2.
20 Butler & Basset. 50 Kapunda. 1 Trevelyan Consols, £19½.
15 Bryntal, £24½. 20 Lady Eliza, 5s. 9d. 1 Trevelyan Consols, £19½.
1 Bryn Gwlog. 5 Lewis, £3. 20 Trevelyan and Mes., £2.
50 Hog. 50 Moland, 3s. 1 United Mines, £150.
20 Camborne Vean, 31s. 20 Nantico & Penrhyn. 20 Vale of Towy, 16s.
1 Carr Brea. 1 New Seton, £14½. 2 West Frances, £20½.
20 Cath. & Jane, 14s. 3d. 5 West Basset, £20½.
5 Calstock Consols, £4½. 5 No. Dolcoath, £4½. 1 West Caradon, £150.
5 Cumberland Black Ld., £3 10s. 5 No. Downs. 5 Wheel Wray, £2½.
2 Cook's Kit., £11 19s. 9d. 50 North Rhine, 16s. 9d. 1 Wb. Mary Ann, £23½.
20 Crowther, 30s. 5 No. Robert, £3 2s. 6d. 5 Wheel Margaret.
5 Colne, £49½. 2 North Roscar, £17½. 10 Wheel Edward, 31s.
5 Dirlie. 5 North Mines, £2½. 1 Wb. Margaret, £10.
10 Deane Bridge, 4s. 3 Rose & Herland, £10½. 20 Wheel Seton, £110.
10 Drake Walls, 30s. 1 Providence. 1 Wb. Kitty (Ld.), £12½.
1 Dev. Gt. Con., £42½. 2 Par Consols, £11. 5 Wb. Greav., £2 13s. 6d.
5 East Russell, £12½. 10 Pendean, £3. 20 Wheel Unity, 25s.
5 East Caradon, £7 3s. 9d. 20 Pelya Wood, £2. 20 Wheel Harriett, 21s. 6d.
1 East Darren, £21½. 50 Round Hill, 16s. 20 Wb. Grylls, £4 5s.
1 East Basset, £151. 20 Niton Castle (£2 paid), £1. 1 West Seton.
50 Great Redbank. £1½. 1 Wheel Rose. 10 Wheel Basset, £182½.
1 Granbler, £25½. 4 South Basset, £12. 1 Wheel Butler, £101½.
20 Great Caradon, 8s. 3d. 2 Stray Park, £19½. 1 Wheel Ellen.
20 Great Hewas, 10s. 9d. 20 St. Day United, 17s. 5 Wheel Ludcott, £3½.
2 Gt. So. Tolgus, £13½. 20 So. Condurow, 12s. 20 Wheel Arthur, 11s.
35 Gt. Wb. Martha, 10s. 9d. 1 St. Ives Consols, £29. 100 Wheel Fardon, £3½.
5 Hington, £24½. 5 Trevelyan, £3 16s. 9d. 1 Wheel Chifford, £200.
2 Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, Nov. 18, 1859.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES,
COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.
Messrs. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS's Mining Circular and Price List is issued every alternate Friday, containing an article on some subject connected with mining. Reports of mines from their own agents, notices of alterations in the prospects of mines, sales of ores, a correct list of the market price of mine shares, and a summary of the London mining share market. Price for Circular, 7s. 6d. per annum in advance.
Commission on share transactions, 1½ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. for less sums.

MR. C. POWELL, MINING SHAREBROKER,
2, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.
Terms of Commission, 1½ per cent. Office hours, from Ten till Six.
Nov. 18, 1859. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER, 54, THREAD-
NEEDLE STREET, E.C., has SHARES FOR SALE in DIVIDEND and the best PROGRESSIVE MINES at market price, and will afford information (when applied to) as to which are the most eligible for investment.
Special business in Central Mines and North Mines both as BUYER and SELLER.
Bankers: Commercial Bank, Lombard, E.C.

THOMAS ROACH, MINING AGENT,
37, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

TAYLOR AND EDWARDS, MINERAL MERCHANTS,
1, CROMFORD COURT, MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER AND
SHAREBROKER, 228 and 224, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, is enabled, through his long experience as a practical miner, aided by his monthly visits to Cornwall and Devon, to GIVE SOUND ADVICE and ACCURATE INFORMATION on the position and prospects of the various mines in those counties.
Mr. SPARGO has FOR SALE SHARES in MINES paying from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum in bi-monthly or quarterly Dividends, and also a number of shares in Progressive Mines, at a low figure.

A Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall, sent free for 10s. 6d.
GEOLOGICAL MAPS of the VARIOUS DISTRICTS in CORNWALL, embracing upwards of SEVEN HUNDRED MINES, showing the boundary lines of every mine, with the lodes, cross-courses, and all other courses traversing each. The mines in these maps are arranged under three heads, viz.:—Dividend Mines, Mines Returning Ores Not Paying Dividends, Progressive Mines, and Mines Abandoned, thus showing the real position of every mine with the surrounding district, so that the miner may at a glance understand the character and value of the property in which they may wish to invest. Price, 5s. each.

MONEY MARKET.—BRITISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS,
BANKS, INSURANCE, MINING AND RAILWAY SHAREHOLDERS, are respectfully informed that EVERY DESCRIPTION of STOCK and SHARES continue to be BOUGHT and SOLD, either for cash or on account, through the medium of the Stock Exchange, by Messrs. FULLER AND CO., 31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. Country communications have prompt attention. Since calling public attention to several mines, a rise has taken place in the following:—East Basset, from £150 to £170; and £2500; Providence, £42 to £50; and £20, 16d.; West Caradon, £135 to £160; or £12, 9d.; Wheel Margaret, £23 to £26; or £20, 4d.; Wheel Ellen, £7 to £10; or £20, 2d.; South Lady Bertha, 4s. to 10s.; or £1900; total increase, £45,086. The following shares present equally as good prospects of success, and worthy immediate attention:—Duke, Edward, Cumberland Black Lead, Devon Burra Burra, Lady Bertha, East Lady Bertha, North Butler, Riton Castle, Wheel Emma, West Providence, West Frances, and South Lady Bertha. Office hours, from Ten to Five o'clock. Commission, 1½ per cent. Dividends of mining shares range from 12½ to 30 per cent.
P.S.—Pelya Wood deserves special notice.

MR. S. G. DUKE TRANSACTS every description of BUSINESS
IN the PURCHASE and SALE of MINING and OTHER SHARES, at the usual commission, and begs to call special attention to the following selected list of mines, at ruling prices:—

DIVIDEND.—Wheel Basset, £190; Seton, £110; West Caradon, £150; Charlotte, £1¼; South Frances, £140; Margaret, £24½.
PROGRESSIVE.—Fuller and Bertha, £5; Old Tolgus United, £17; Butler and Basset, £2; South Butler and West Penwith, £1½; Wheel Rose, £6; Nant-y-Jago, £2; Catherine and Jane, 14s.

Mr. S. G. DUKE calls attention to the above as sound and profitable investments.
Offices, 7, County Chambers, Cornhill, London, E.C.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.,
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES of any ORES, MINERALS, or
ALLOYS are UNDERTAKEN by HENRY RATH AND SON.—Mining Office, Swansea, Nov. 11, 1859.

CHARCOAL PIG IRON, MADE FROM MAGNETIC ORE,
SUPPLIED from London or Liverpool in LARGE or SMALL QUANTITIES.
For price, &c., address THE EAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY, 5, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM,
MANUFACTURERS of BEST "YORKSHIRE" and of STEEL IRON TYRE BARS, for LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, CARRIAGE, and WAGON WHEELS. Also of REVENED, SHAF, STEEL IRON and "YORKSHIRE" BARS, MOORS, RAILS, ANGLE IRON, MALLEABLE SHAPES, AXLES and FORGINGS.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING SHAREDEALER
AND AUCTIONEER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform the public and his friends that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL at close prices shares in Mines, Central Mines, and North Mines, and shall have much pleasure in giving any information respecting those mines. Business transacted at the closest market prices. Commission, 2½ per cent.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL
MINING SHARE DEALER, 11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

JOHN ROBERT PIKE, MINING SHAREDEALER,
3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. JOHN RISLEY, STOCK AND MINING
SHAREBROKER, 22, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 1¼ per cent. Bankers: London and County Bank.

MINING OFFICES.—JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE
AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS, have SEVERAL VALUABLE COAL, LEAD, and COPPER MINING SETTS TO DISPOSE OF, which they can fully recommend, and are prepared to communicate information and full particulars to bona fide parties. They are also BUYERS and SELLERS of SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES.

FIRE AT YORK CHAMBERS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER.
MESSRS. MCLEWEN AND GLOVER, C.E., CONSULTING
AND MINING ENGINEERS, VALUERS, COLLIDY VIEWERS, and
BROKERS, beg to inform their friends that the BUSINESS in MANCHESTER is
CARRIED ON AS USUAL at the above chambers, their premises not being burnt down.
10, Jervis-crescent, London, E.C., Nov. 11, 1859.

MESSRS. J. GREEN AND CO., STOCK, SHARE,
AND MINING AGENTS,
19, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following shares:—Tremayne, at £2; North Laxey, £40; Redmoor, 2s.; North Levant, 5s. 6d.; Alfred Consols, £4½.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND EDWARDS,
MINERAL MERCHANTS AND BROKERS,
YORK CHAMBERS, KING STREET, and 2, CHEAPSIDE, MANCHESTER.
N.B.—Cash advanced on cargoes.

A SECOND EDITION OF
MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING
FOR THE QUARTER AND NINE MONTHS ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,
1859, with Particulars of the Principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, and Tables of the Dividends Paid, IS NOW READY.
Price 1s. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

COPPER MINERS WISHING to DISPOSE of their ORES at
the HIGHEST PRICE can OBTAIN FULL INFORMATION on application
(by letter), by addressing Mr. A. C. THOMSON, care of Mr. W. J. Clarke, jun., No. 4,
Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

TO MINING AND ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES, EITHER
UNDER THE LIMITED LIABILITY ACT, OR OTHERWISE.—Mr. H.
WYNDHAM, 77, BARNHALL STREET, LONDON, ACCOUNTANT
AND AUDITOR of 13 years' standing, OFFERS HIS SERVICES as auditor to any
company requiring such aid. Mr. WYNDHAM pledges himself to make an unbiased, hon-
ourable, and faithful audit (and report if necessary), so that the shareholders may be
able to ascertain clearly the correct position of their undertaking, and will, if desired,
leave the question of his remuneration to be determined by the shareholders or directors,
after the audit and general meeting.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A LIBERAL BONUS will be GIVEN to
any GENTLEMAN who will ADVANCE FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS upon
the deposit of the title deeds of an extensive property in South America. The money is
required to send out a competent mining engineer to report upon the gold mines (which
have been discovered and are now working by the owner), preparatory to the formation
of a company. The owner is in England, and will give most satisfactory explanations
and references.—Apply to Messrs. McEwen and Glover, inspectors of mines, York
Chambers, King-street, Manchester.

THE ADVERTISER, aged 28, SEEKS an ENGAGEMENT as
BOOK-KEEPER, CASHIER, COLLECTOR, or any other respectable capacity.
Has had 14 years' experience of business, mostly in connection with collieries and iron-
works. Is thoroughly acquainted with the duties of accountant and confidential clerk,
having a sound knowledge of double entry book-keeping, and accustomed to correspond-
ence. Views regarding salary are moderate.—Address, "M. J.," 5, Pigott-street,
Birmingham.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER—WANTED, a PRACTICAL
MAN as FOREMAN or MANAGER for a FOUNDRY and GENERAL
ENGINEERING CONCERN. If an eligible person offered, it might result in a part-
nership.—Address, with particulars, F. HARRINGTON, Kingsend Foundry, Dublin.

WANTED, a WORKING CAPTAIN. Also, a SECRETARY,
for a proposed LEAD MINING COMPANY in NORTH WALES. He must be
a first-rate man of business, with good references. Salary, £200 per annum. Secu-
rity, £1000.—Address, Messrs. McEwen and Glover, C.E., mining engineers, colliery
viewers and valuers, York Chambers, King-street, Manchester.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN of business habits, with £4000,
SEEKS EMPLOYMENT for his CAPITAL and SERVICES in some bona
fide undertaking, call preferred. References exchanged.—Address, Messrs. McEwen and
Glover, C.E., mining engineers, 65, King-street, Manchester.

WANTED by the ADVERTISER, who has had 21 years'
experience in the iron trades of South Wales and England, AN APPOINTMENT
at home or abroad. Has had the general management of an ironworks company (under
the Limited Liability Act), and with which are connected rivet shops, fitting shops, and
foundry, for the last 18 months, and for several years managed a department in one of
the largest contractors and engineering establishments in England. Is a competent
book-keeper, accountant, and correspondent, and can give security for £1000. Refer-
ences and testimonials over 20 years.—Address, "Alpha," Post-office, Ulverston.

IRONWORKS.—A PRACTICAL IRON MANUFACTURER
DESIRES the CO-OPERATION of ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN for the EREC-
TION of BLAST FURNACES on one of the most eligible and cheaply wrought iron-
stone fields in the celebrated Cleveland district. United capital required, £12,000. The
fullest information and details given in confidence to bona fide applicants.—Address
Mr. D. HEATLEY, Whitby.

LEAD AND BARYTES MINE, with PUMPING MACHINERY
and ENGINE in good order, ready to go to work at once, with a certainty of im-
mediate profits. The ADVERTISER WISHES to MEET with a GENTLEMAN to
JOIN HIM, either to work it themselves or otherwise.—Apply to "Y. X.," Mining
Journal office, 36, Fleet-street, E.C.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER
WORKS, 16, OZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles
for sale:—
REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. (WIRE, &c.)
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER.—WINGGOTT, SHEET
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

MINING OFFICES, 5, BARGE YARD, BUCKLEBURY, E.C.

MESSRS. BRUNTON AND CO. beg to CALL the ATTENTION
of INVESTORS to the LARGE RETURN which may be REALISED from
well-chosen INVESTMENTS in MINING SHARES. Messrs. Brunton and Co. can
refer with satisfaction to the several undertakings of this nature which they have within
the last few years introduced to public notice. They are all in a prosperous condition,
and the shares in most of them, from the discoveries made and their intrinsic merits,
command at present a good, and in one or two instances a large, premium. Dividends
on some of them are at hand, and others promise shortly to follow.
Information obtained, and advice given to enable capitalists to realise the utmost ad-
vantages from their investments.

MR. JAMES REED, MINERAL SURVEYOR,
SHAREBROKER, AND COMMISSION AGENT, 41, CASTLE STREET,
LIVERPOOL, BUYS and SELLS MINE and RAILWAY SHARES and STOCKS
of every description, at the closest market prices. Commission, 1¼ per cent. on all
sums exceeding £100; under that sum, 4d. in £1.

J. REED has FOR SALE shares in the following mines:—Caradon and Slade, £1 per
share; Cumberland Black Lead; East Hazel, 5s. 3d. per share; Wheel Fardon, £2 10s.;
Tees Head and Crosshill Head (Cumberland), Wheel Crebber, Gwyrdd Lled Mine (Llan-
rwst); Radstock United Mines, £1; 80 South of Europe Mining Company (£25 paid-up
shares). J. REED is in a position to advise capitalists concerning some lead ore sets,
also coal and iron sets; he feels confident they are worthy of attention.

Original Correspondence.

SILVER MINING IN NORWAY.

Sir,—According to the report of the proceedings of the extraordinary general meeting of the East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Company, held on Nov. 10, which was published in your valuable Journal of the 12th inst., it is there stated that "Mr. Clement, in answer to enquiries, said that the development of the mines in some parts of that rich silver mining district has reached 185 fathoms in depth, and had been suspended from want of appliances to extract the water; that at various intervals several large masses of silver had been met with (one of which weighed 8 cwt.), and was now in the Museum of Copenhagen; that many specimens were now existing at Kongsberg of the value of 200*l.* alone for the silver they contained; and that in many places silver had been found in considerable lumps at more or less than 2 ft. from the surface."

To the above I beg leave to add, that the deepest silver mine in the Kongsberg mining district is called Seegen Gotten; it is 284 fathoms in depth, and contains silver in the bottoms, but is not at present worked.

At the King's Mine, which has during the last 25 years given an annual profit of 44,300*l.*, the highest amount of profit was during the year 1834, being 79,262*l.*; and the lowest during 1842 was 18,149*l.* This mine is at present 261 fms. deep, and has given a net profit of 53,804*l.* during the year 1858. The expenses of the King's Mine have been during these years as the greatest amount per annum 13,871*l.*, and the lowest 6390*l.* This mine during the present year of 1859 has given very large profits up to this date. The King's Mine was totally abandoned in the year 1805, as well as all the other mines in the district.

Regarding Mr. Clement's statement concerning the lump of silver of 8 cwt., I beg leave to add that, according to the statements of Professor Keilhon, of Christiania, a lump of silver, weighing 700 marks, or 5600 ozs., was taken out of one spot, and that it was scarcely half the amount of silver which was in the ore that surrounded it when *in situ*. In 1832 there was obtained from the effects of one single blast 2000 marks, or 16,000 ozs. of native silver; in 1834, another blast produced 590 marks, or (say) 4760 ozs.; all these were from one mine alone, the King's Mine. Prof. Keilhon also mentions that, according to calculation made, in a space of 20 fms. in length and 18 fms. in height, there were produced 90,000 marks, or (say) 720,000 ozs. of silver, which was the largest amount ever produced by any mine in the district; and, perhaps, the largest amount ever produced from any one point in any known silver mine in the world.

Silver is frequently found on the surface in this district; in fact, these mines were first discovered by a shepherd, called Christophersen Grosvold, in the year 1623, he having found some silver amongst the rocks, and took it to a goldsmith to proclaim the event.

To prevent the sale of silver to such parties, the Government have passed a law that no gold or silver must reside in the city of Kongsberg. The present district reserved for Government mining operations is 12 English miles long, and contains about 150 silver mines, only two of which are worked, owing to a law passed in the Parliament of Norway, that not more than 400 men shall be employed in these operations, which are to include the mines, stamping-mills, dressing-floors, and the smelting-house.

London, Nov. 17.

JACOB H. LUND.

THE CORNISH ENGINE—"STEAM-CASES."

Sir,—Mr. Sims, having invited discussion, appears angry with me for differing from him. He seems to wish the discussion to be like the Irishman's reciprocity—all on one side. I regret this, and assure him that, whatever credit he may think my first letter will do me, it was written with a desire to elicit truth. It was not to describe any particular sort or form of steam-case, but its principle of action, which, as invented by Watt, is the same as now in use, and was based upon the discovery that "steam to be worked economically must be worked under a temperature equal to that under which it was generated." That many of the details of the case have been improved, by which its efficiency of action has been better and more permanently maintained, is undoubtedly true, but that is not the question under discussion. I do not, nor I never did, doubt Mr. Sims's statement of facts; indeed, I have seen too many of the sort, and of a more aggravated kind, not to recognise their accuracy; but I do question, and as I think have proved, the error of his deductions from those facts. He gives no answer to my statements, but reiterates the facts, which are not disputed, and from which the discussion arose. The question really is, and to this I must recall his attention—Is the steam-case an economical part of the engine, and is it so destructive of packing as he alleges, or is the destruction due to other causes?

To prove its economy, I cite Taylor's engine at Consols. The "case" was idle by an accident, and the duty, which was daily reported as only 50,000,000 lbs., rose when the "case" was restored to work to upwards of 60,000,000 lbs.—a difference of more than 20 per cent. I have seen also instances where, the case having been put idle, the engine has required more steam to work it; and, *vice versa*, as the temperature of the case was restored less steam was required. Such experiments are comparatively easy to try, and I am surprised that Mr. Sims should not have used some such simple test before condemning the case in such a sweeping way.

The above facts are samples of many others with which I have been furnished, principally by my father, conclusively proving their great economy; and I regret that owing to my being called unexpectedly here I cannot now make that use of them that I intended. That steam-cases are injudicious to packing, as Mr. Sims alleges, is clearly disproved by the remarkable occurrence at Woolf's, mentioned in my last. The effects were similar, only upon a greater scale, to those mentioned by Mr. Sims. The packing was destroyed in three days, as was subsequently proved, by priming, which was so subtle that it eluded detection for a long time, and the most careful examination. When this priming was prevented, the packing, instead of three days, stood three months in the same cylinder, with the same steam-case, and clothed with the same non-conducting substances. It also saved nearly one-half the fuel. What clearer proof than this can be had that the case did not destroy the packing, and that priming did? and it affords strong presumptive evidence that the effect being similar is due to similar causes in those engines which Mr. Sims mentions; I cannot, therefore, doubt that he has been deceived. Sometimes, when cases are imperfectly drained, they fill with water, and I have known such water to reach the piston through the joints, and produce the injurious effects of priming. I do not know under what conditions Mr. Sims's engines work, but should the cases be imperfectly drained that would account for the apparent cessation of priming, and the non-increased consumption of coal now they are idle. I asked for some other evidence upon this point in my last, but I fear under the circumstances such conclusive evidence cannot now be had.

Mr. Sims, however, remarks that the packing fails "most where the load is heaviest, and the speed greatest"—two prime conditions for inducing priming. It must be clear that, whether the speed be one or ten strokes per minute, the temperature of the "case" is the same, equal to the boiler; yet he admits it does not equally affect the packing. How can he reconcile this difference, if temperature be the sole destructive agent?

From the above facts it is, I think, clearly proved that the "steam-case" will not destroy the packing to the extent alleged by Mr. Sims, but that priming will, and that the case is economical to the extent of 20 per cent. at least. Now, 20 per cent. upon an engine burning 5 tons per day is equal to more than 300*l.* per annum; and if we grant that Mr. Sims assumes is lost in packing, and say nothing of metallic packing, which is untouched by temperature, how great is the balance of saving which he would imperil by the sacrifice of the case: 20 per cent. saved in coal is the same amount saved in the generation and application of steam, and in the wear and tear and efficiency of engine and boiler in which it is generated and applied. Has Mr. Sims duly thought of these points? He simplifies the engine it is true, but he amputates an important member to do it; it thus becomes the simplicity of extravagance and mutilated efficiency. He may stand forth the champion of such a hybrid engine, but no engineer nor man of science can support him; he will be "alone in his glory." But Mr. Sims, as if doubting the matter, recommends a commission of those agents who have suspended the cases to investigate and decide the question—that is, "those agents whose bias is undoubted." I question, however, if those agents themselves would feel qualified to deal with and test a question so complicated and so purely an engineering one. They can judge the result, which may be accurate or otherwise, as the experiment may be conducted. How to arrive at that result is the question. To judge and suspend the steam-case upon a bill of hemp suggests a caution and warning against the too extensive use of said hemp, and the fatal re-

sults to which it proverbially leads. Superheated steam, its trials and results, I will reserve for my next letter.

MATTHEW LOAM.

Oreoca, Wicklow, Nov. 9.

PRACTICAL MINING IN THE CARADON DISTRICT—No. III.

GRANITE & KILLAS.

Sir,—Marke Valley Mine is situated at the north-eastern base of the Caradon Hill, with a deep basin of killas at the most eastern part of their operations; in this killas, and in connection with a granite elvan course, large quantities of low-price copper ore have been found, but in consequence of the low price of the ore, and having to erect a most powerful and complete plant to properly develop the mine, the whole of the amount of the sales of ore, with a large outlay in addition, have gone to bring the mine to its present healthy and prosperous condition. In the past two years the principal operations have passed from killas into granite, and the result is, as far as proved, that the granite is the most prolific ground, the ore in the lodes being much more concentrated and better in quality. This mine is now paying upwards of 400*l.* per month profit; I hope they will go on to prosper. Here is another instance of perseverance in mining being rewarded.

Phoenix Mine is situated a little to the east of the Cheesewring Granite Quarries; in this mine there is a superficial cap of killas, but it was not until the workings were carried a considerable depth below the killas that the lode was found productive of any minerals of consequence. By continuing the operations for a good depth, and when entirely in granite, they met with a fine course of rich copper ore, and during the last six or seven years a profit of about 60,000*l.* has been paid, and the mine still yielding large quantities of ore, and likely to do so for a long period to come. I have been informed this is the deepest mine in the district, being more than 200 fms. below the adit.

In comparison with the above, there is Dunsley Wheel Phoenix, the workings of which mine have been chiefly in killas, and so far a heavy loss has been sustained. At West Sharp Tor and Phoenix Mines the lode, a very large one, is embedded partly in killas and partly in granite, and there are large quantities of gossan, with other good features indicating ultimate success, it being the opinion of many practical mine agents that when a sufficient depth is obtained, and the lode proved out of the influence of the killas, good deposits of ore will be found. Now, it will be observed by all miners who have noticed what has been quoted in these papers, that the granite in this locality is much more congenial for lodes to be found productive in killas; therefore, it behoves those who may be inclined to speculate their money in this district to go where the best chances are of finding good mines, as indicated in these observations.

Nov. 16.

A MINE AGENT.

MINING IN IRELAND—GRANITE & KILLAS.

Sir,—In the Journal of the 5th inst. "A Mine Agent," in his remarks on the Caradon district, draws a contrast on the mines situated respectively in the granite and killas, very much to the disadvantage of the latter. I am not going to dispute the facts which he adduces, for the subject is an old one, and has already received a fair share of discussion in your columns. All facts, if honestly noted, are valuable, and may lead to important results in mining operations, but the error lies in too often attempting to establish a theory from the observation of a particular locality; and if "A Mine Agent" seeks to prove that no productive or lasting mines are to be found in killas, he would probably see occasion to modify his conclusions on this point with a more extended field of observation.

In this country the area of granite is exceedingly limited, and the whole of the mines in the South and West of Ireland may be said to exist in killas, as the clay-slate formation universally prevails. Both the Berehaven and Knockmahon Mines are found to exist in killas, and, I think, will be generally admitted to take a foremost stand among British mines.

The phenomena of mineral deposits are indeed so varied, not only in different countries that I have had an opportunity of observing, but within the narrow limits of a particular locality, even when the stratification appears to be identical, that every experienced miner will hesitate in drawing hasty conclusions from the few facts that present themselves to his notice. The Miners' Association, now about being formed in Cornwall, may have it in their power to do good service, by securing the co-operation of the working miner in accumulating any facts that may tend to throw light upon the laws that govern the distribution of minerals; for on this subject, with geology to aid us, we are not much in advance of our forefathers, who had nothing but rough experience and their own powers of observation to guide them.

Among the peculiarities of the mines in this part may be noticed the almost entire absence of gossan, as it is found in the Cornish mines; and I have known mine agents sent to report who have not hesitated to condemn a whole district on this account, and who would for the same reason condemn Berehaven, where there is hardly an iron stain to be seen among the thousands of tons of ore stuff that is raised there. An enormous course of spar was there found traversing the country, and which at the depth of nearly 200 fms. is still found holding down, in some places 10 fms. wide, with a mixture of ore throughout. A similar range of spar is to be seen on the north-east, on the opposite shore of the Kenmare River, where it crops out on the mountain side at an elevation of many hundred feet, deeply stained with green carbonate of copper, mixed with yellow ore. Finer facilities for making a trial are not often seen than are to be found here.

I believe that Ireland offers as good a field for mining enterprise as is to be met with in any part of the world, and that capital honestly devoted to develop its resources could scarcely fail to secure an ample return. The Schull Bay and Crookhaven Mines, that have just been started in this neighbourhood, are well deserving the trial that is now likely to be fairly made, and it is to be hoped that since public attention is again drawn to Irish mines this interest will be extended to other sets that have long been lying fallow. Mr. Henwood, on his recent visit here, in speaking of a few of the mines that came under his notice, was surprised with the extraordinary richness of the superficial indications that everywhere met his view; and there are, perhaps, few countries where these are so palpable as in Ireland. The absence of all vegetation in these wild mountain ranges, and which imparts to them a character of impressive and rugged grandeur, leaves every slide and intersection of the strata visible at a glance, and in these water-worn fastnesses the lodes are often laid bare without the necessity of the downing-road.

The general moisture of the climate favours a rapid surface decomposition inland of the softer rocks, where we observe the unmistakable evidence of mineral deposits; while on the great headlands, exposed to all the storms of the Atlantic, in the innumerable islands and the deeply-indented coast lines, the same evidence is everywhere apparent, and which, in my opinion, only ask judiciously-selected trials to be made to ensure better results than many of the foreign mines that absorb so much British capital.

Prince of Wales Hotel, Schull, Nov. 15.

JOHN ROBERTS.

A TOUR THROUGH THE MINING DISTRICTS OF CORNWALL—No. V.

Sir,—WHEAL MARGERY (St. Ives), in 1024 shares, is a progressive property, which will be in the Dividend List early in the ensuing year. About 12,000*l.* have been called up, which has been well laid out in exploring the mine, and erecting machinery sufficiently powerful to work it to any depth. Wellsley's and American shafts are both sinking below the 80, where the prospects are exceedingly good, and no doubt exists that it will become a good mine. It is chiefly copper, although in that part of the sett which adjoins Trelyn good tin ground is opening up, and as the shaft (Highburrow) becomes deeper a good quantity of tin will be raised, which will add considerably to the profits. Mr. S. Higgs is the parser, who is also the purser of Providence Mines.

The LELANT district is exclusively tin, and good productive mines are to be found here. Wheal Mary, in 100 shares, is paying about 50*l.* per share a year in dividends; it is private property, and little is known of its prospects. It is thought, however, to be as productive as it has ever been; profits of 273*l.* per share have been given. Margaret Adfina, and is selling at a market value of 48,000*l.*, on a paid-up capital of 90,000*l.*, against which sum 50,000*l.* has been divided. The market value has lately undergone great fluctuations in consequence of the boundary dispute with Wheal Mary, the latter claiming the enormous sum of 100,000*l.* for tin taken away. This sum is, doubtless, absurd, although there is no question a trespass has been committed, and large quantities extracted. The lords have been endeavouring to settle the dispute. Although rather biased in favour of Wheal Margaret, if an action were brought against the latter adventurers the lords would not grant a renewal of the lease to the Wheal Mary adventurers, whose present one expires in about two years. This decision, however, is abusing the use of power, and depriving the injured of their legitimate right.

PROVIDENCE MINES are also very productive. The tin is found in this sett in carbonates, and turns out large quantities of rich stuff. Dividends issued to Wheal Margaret have been paid, and every prospect of many years continuance. Kitty is a mine which must equal those adjoining; dividends of 10*l.* quarterly are given, but a good increase is expected. The present value of the mine is only 15,000*l.*, and has divided 7000*l.* The mine was selling some time since at 25,000*l.*, but a dispute also with Wheal Mary tended to depress the value of the property. This was satisfactorily settled, and the shareholders have now, I hope, a course of prosperity to look forward to, being satisfied that mines in this district must prove profitable if worked with energy. Lelant Con-

sois, West Margaret, and Trencrom, are also in the same neighbourhood; the former has not hitherto met with that success which the district entitles it to. Above 3000*l.* has been expended, but the operations were confined to the wrong end of the sett. Now, however, work is being vigorously pushed on adjoining Margaret and Kitty, and I have no doubt will reward those who have shown perseverance in time of difficulties.

WEST WHEAL MARGARET has lately been commenced, and will take time, when the same chance exists as her neighbours have had. Trencrom has been worked, and good opinions entertained of its future success. In clearing up the shaft sunk by former workers rich tin ground has been found, and a small amount more expended will, I believe, put it in a paying state. It is in 1024 shares, with 4*l.* per share paid up.

Space and time have necessarily compelled me to pass over a great many mines which I should have wished to have named, mines which have in past times paid large profits, but which are now abandoned. Others which our ancestors abandoned as being exhausted have been found to be as remunerative in their second state as they were in their first; there are progressive mines which will soon be prizes, and there are those giving small dividends, which will be increased, and the value of the mines increase in the same ratio. Suffice it to say, this branch of our commerce has expanded to an extent almost astounding, exporting its wealth, and forming no inconsiderable amount of our national prosperity. In past ages it attracted to her shores the invincible Romans. The present age finds her resources still more developed, adding its wealth to the opulent, and supporting its tens of thousands, who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow; its produce is to be found in the pockets of the noble and the peasant, it adorns the mansion and the humble cot. To England's mighty Navy it is indispensable; whilst modern inventions require a tenfold supply, it must progress, and future generations will find her with her inexhaustible mines, whilst her produce will be seen in every land.—London, Nov. 16.

W. F.

THE CENTRAL MINERA MINE.

Sir,—I beg to inform Mr. George Darlington, mining engineer, Wrexham, the author of the letter signed "Truth," published in your Journal of the 12th inst., that the necessary papers are now before counsel to advise upon the course to be taken to verify my statement of the facts connected with this mine in a court of law. T. EDGEMORTH.

Wrexham, Nov. 16.

THE MINING DISTRICTS OF SOUTH DEVON.—No. VI.

WHEAL EMMA, in the parish of Buckfastleigh, is the most important mine in the Ashburton and Buckfastleigh district; it is situate 1½ mile to the east of the Dartmoor granite, two miles west of the village of Buckfastleigh, and three miles south-west from Ashburton. It is held under the Earl of Macclesfield, on the most peculiar terms of 1-15th of the profits for dues if the mine be worked by water-power, or 1-18th if worked by steam. These terms were probably not deliberately agreed to by Lord Macclesfield's agent, but are said to have originated in error or misapprehension; at any rate, they are rather a sore point now, and certainly his lordship does not continue to grant other portions of his property on similar conditions.

This mine is situated at the foot of a beautiful Devonshire valley, in front of the old Brook Manor House, an ancient seat of the Macclesfield family. The lode, which underlies south, crosses the valley obliquely with a direction nearly due east and west (nearly north), Wheal Emma being at the base of the southern slope, and the old Wheal Emma or Brook Mine, at the foot of the northern slope, about ½ mile to the east. The latter mine, which is not at the present moment working, is the older of the two, trials having been made there for some years. About half way between these two mines the lode is crossed by a very large cross-course, 5 or 6 fms. wide, consisting of clay and spar. This cross-course has a due north and south course, at right angles to the lode, and it dips east, or towards Brook Mine and away from the Wheal Emma, about 2 or 2½ ft. in the fathom. It can be traced north and south across the country for some miles, and is described as the finest thing of the kind on the eastern side of the tinctor.

About seven years ago, Mr. Christopher Robins, who was at that time largely connected with slate quarries in South Devon, being possessed of the Brook Mine, which was then called Wheal Emma, and is now called Old Wheal Emma, and which he held under the late freeholder, Mr. John Phillips, applied for, and obtained, the grant of the adjoining lands of Lord Macclesfield, on the peculiar terms mentioned, the sett being named after the proprietor—the Macclesfield Mine. Under this name it was slightly presented for some time without any very striking success, until the autumn of 1854, when the west side of the adit level of said Wheal Emma Mine, for the lode, with fine copper ore, and the gossan close to the surface. A cross-cut adit had previously been driven south, and intersected the lode east of this point, where, although highly promising, it was not rich. This level was now extended west on the lode, under where the ore was cut in the pit, and soon proved the existence of a valuable course of ore above the adit. This discovery, which was made towards the end of 1854, gave rise to the greatest excitement. The name of Macclesfield was abandoned, and the sett of Lord Macclesfield's property divided into three portions—Wheal Emma in the centre, Wheal Treby on the west, and Brook Wood on the east, adjoining the Old Wheal Emma, or Brook Mine sett. Wheal Emma being that portion where the discovery was made, was divided into 4000 shares, and these rose promptly from a merely nominal price to 10*l.*, 15*l.*, and even 20*l.* per share. When the discovery was first made Mr. Robins owned the greater portion of the mine, but considerable interests were parted with by him to other parties at moderate rates, who were thereby enabled to make good profits. Among those who are stated to have realised considerably are—Capt. Thomas Dunstan, of Liskeard, the then manager of West Caradon Mine, the late Mr. Chafe, of the firm of Distin, Chafe, and Condy, Ironfounders, of Devonport, and a well-known solicitor of Plymouth.

Before the prices to which the shares reached during this period of excitement were never justified by the real prospects of the mine is now, I believe, admitted on all hands; but certainly the excitement was, to a great extent, justified by the splendid appearance of the lode in the adit: 60 fms. of ore ground were passed through in this level, the ground during half that distance being worth, it is said, 20*l.* per fathom on an average, and the size of the lode and its general character were such as to lead to the expectation that even this was only the top of a greater and more valuable deposit.

The first general meeting of shareholders was held at Totnes, on August 24, 1855, when Mr. Robins was appointed purser, and Capt. Dunstan manager, they having previously, in these capacities, acted in the same meeting a call of 1*l.* per share was made, and the limits of the sett, which had been previously fixed by Mr. Robins, and endorsed upon all transfers, were read and confirmed, and entered in the cost-book. As this boundary is now a matter of some interest I give the description *in extenso*.

"The sett of this mine comprises the following lands of the Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Macclesfield:—Great Meadow, now or late in the occupation of John Coates; part of Brook Wood (extending east as far as to be bounded by a straight line between the north corner of Crabtree and the west corner of Willow Plot, now or late in the occupation of said Coates; and extending west so far as the brook of water in the vale situate on the west side of the adit level of said Wheal Emma Mine), in the hands of John Coates; and Sand Park, Crabtree Park, and Knowle Park, now or late in the occupation of Rich. Hosking, situate in the parish of Buckfastleigh, in the county of Devon; and the whole comprising an extent of 400 fms., or thereabouts, on the course of the lode from east to west."

Since this period the mine has been worked to a depth of 64 fms. below the adit, and about 15,000*l.* worth of copper ore sold. Calls have been made to the extent of 32*l.* 6*d.* per share, making 6500*l.*, so that, as no dividends have been declared, a sum of about 22,000*l.* has been expended on the mine.

The engine-shaft is on the incline of the lode, which underlies rapidly upwards of 3 ft. in the fathom. The adit comes in at a depth of 19 fms. below the adit; below this the adit is 10, and the others 12 fms. levels. The 58 is the bottom level at present, but the shaft is down 8 fms. below this. Besides its underlie south, the shaft also inclines eastward, or "east" about 8°. The whim-shaft is 82 fms. west of the engine-shaft, and sunk perpendicular to the south of the lode to the depth of 22 fms., whence a short cross-cut is driven to the lode; this shaft would intersect the lode at a depth of 3 or 4 fms. more—that is, at the 25 or 26.

The adit is not driven east of the cross-cut, but west of the engine-shaft; it is extended for a distance of 110 fathoms, the 22 being extended in the same direction about 100 fms. The level extended further east in the 40, being driven 55 fms. east of the engine-shaft. The early discoveries were almost entirely to the west of the engine-shaft, and it is from this part of the mine that the ore sold has principally been raised. Of late, however, the western levels have become unproductive, and not very promising; and the eastern portions, which in early times were not considered of much consequence, are turning out to be the rich parts of the mine. The courses of ore, which were originally believed to be dipping west, are now ascertained to be dipping east; and it is at present a question beyond all doubt that a highly valuable piece of ore ground exists between the engine-shaft and the eastern boundary. In fact, it is now clear that the ore makes its connection with the cross-course, and dips with it to the east; this level, extended further towards that point they may be expected to become more regularly productive. The end now furthest extended (the 46), although not very rich, being only worth about 15*l.* per fathom, is very promising; and if the boundary of this mine extended up to the cross-course, a productive mine, lasting for many years, might safely be predicted. But, unfortunately for Wheal Emma, the boundary is much nearer; and as it crosses the lode obliquely, the length on the lode in that sett is continually shortening down to the depth of about 100 fms. At the surface, the length from the engine-shaft on the lode east to the boundary is about 140 fms.; at the 46 it is about 110 fms.; but at the 100 it will be only 60 fms.; below this depth it will be much less. This length on the lode is, of course, still a very fair one, and will afford scope for a good mine; but it is greatly to be regretted that, when the eastern part of the Macclesfield sett was cut off to make the Brook Wood sett, the cross-course was not made the boundary. Both in a geographical and mining point of view it would be the natural boundary, for it runs through a small transverse valley, which would form a better limit for a sett than an imaginary line through the wood. However, what is done cannot be undone; and if the boundary is unfavourable for Wheal Emma adventures, it is fortunate for the Brook Wood adventures, who are having a rich mine discovered for them by their neighbours. In justice to those who fixed this boundary, it must be remembered that at that time all the riches of Emma were looked for west, and the extent of the sett east was not considered of much importance; so it is not to be for a moment suspected that it was laid down with any intention of unduly cutting off the Emma sett, and depriving the adventurers of that mine of a portion of the fruits of their expenditure for the benefit of their neighbours. The present result was unforeseen, and is one of the casualties of mining to which all must good-humouredly submit.

With the ore discovered and the prospects, it has been often a matter of surprise that more has not been done in this mine. It certainly has been allowed to linger on in a state of stagnation, and has not been worked with the knowledge of the principal cause, which is a want of adequate pumping-power; this has, from a very early period to the present moment, continually crippled the progress of the mine. The shareholders were always averse to incurring the expense of erecting steam-power, and up to the present the water-power has never been sufficient to keep the water in fork under unfavourable circumstances. The 30-ft. wheel, with about 4-ft. breast, which is now the stamping and drawing-wheel, was originally used for pumping. In 1857 this became inefficient, and arrangements were made to do the pumping work of Wheal Emma by means of the new wheel (46 ft. 3½ breast) erected at Brook Mine, and a line of rods, about half a mile long, formed the connection between it and the engine-shaft. Within the last year this shaft to afford sufficient power, and it was then determined to bring in a large stream from the Moor, for a considerable distance. A grant from the Duchy and some intervening landowners was obtained, and the River Swancombe, a large tributary of the Dart, flowing from "Fox Tor Mires," has been brought near the mine by a least 9½ miles long, at a cost of 425*l.*; this was not done without opposition, which, indeed, cannot yet be considered as quite settled. The owners of the woolen mills of Buckfast, on the Dart, who will be deprived of the benefit of this tributary, which by this last will be permanently diverted to another channel, have always protested against it, and denied the right of the Duchy, or any other proprietor, to sanction a permanent diversion of a stream. This position seems good law; but it is to be hoped that no one will ever have any object in pressing it against the mine, inasmuch as, in all probability, there will really always be more than ample power in the Dart for the purposes of every one, even when that river is deprived of the Swancombe.

Besides the delay arising from the discussions on this subject, and the consequent hesitation to make the last, another one has been occasioned by the wheel. Early in the current year the company purchased, from Mr. Harvey, of Tavistock, a magnificent 60-ft.

LEAD & GUTTA PERCHA.—In order to avoid the expense which is incurred through the corrosion of the lead chambers used in the preparation of sulphuric acid, it has been proposed to use gutta percha or India rubber instead, but Mr. Kruiff, having carefully experimented upon the substances, declares that neither gutta percha nor India rubber resist the action of the acid so well as lead, so that it would be an expensive attempt to apply them as a substitute.

With next week's Journal we shall give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, in which the papers on the Mines and Mining Districts of West Cornwall will be continued.—Mr. Lionel Brough on Improvements in Colliery Operations.—On Some Mineral Districts of Spain.—Mr. C. Slag (Leek) on the Construction of Head-gearing over Shafts.—"D." on Accidents by Over-Winding.—"Mine Captain," on the Education of Miners.—"S." on Stephenson and Brunel, &c., &c., will appear.

With the MINING JOURNAL of October 22 we gave a SUPPLEMENT, which contains—Mineral Wealth of New Zealand: "Geology of the Province of Auckland," by Dr. F. Hochstetter.—Mines and Mining Districts of West Cornwall: No. I.—Geological Notes on some Mineral Districts of Spain, by "Julius." No. II.—Limestone in the Neighbourhood of Dolgelly.—Magnetic Variations, by W. Rickard.—Miners' Provident Association.—Miners' Institution for Cornwall and Devon.—Manufacture of Iron: Choice of Mill Managers.—Reduction of Poor Copper Ores.—Boring Shafts in the Quicksands of the Rhine: Novel Machinery Used.—Bristol Mining School: M. Fryar's Letter of Resignation.—Dividends Paid by British and Irish Mines, from Murchison's "Mining Review."—Libotte's Miners' Safety Apparatus.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, November 18, 1859.		
COPPER.		
Copper wire	10 1/2	0 1/2
ditto tubes	10 1/2	0 1/2
Sheeting & bolts	10 1/2	0 1/2
Bottoms	10 1/2	0 1/2
Old (Exchange)	10 1/2	0 1/2
Best selected	110	0 0
Tough cake	107	0 0
Tin	107	0 0
Burra Burra	111	0 0-112 0 0
IRON.		
Bars, Welsh, in London . .	6 15	0 0-7 0 0
Do, to arrive	6 10	0 0
Nail rods	7 15	0 0-7 10 0
Stafford	7 15	0 0-7 10 0
Do, ditto	8 5	0 0-9 10 0
Hoops	9 0	0 0-9 15 0
Sheets, single	9 5	0 0-10 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales . . .	3 15	0 0-4 15 0
Refined metal, ditto . . .	4 10	0 0-5 5 0
Bars, common, ditto . . .	5 12	0 0-6 15 0
Do, merchant, in Tees . .	5 12	0 0-6 15 0
Do, ditto, in Wales . . .	5 15	0 0-6 0 0
Do, ditto, in London . . .	11 15	0 0-12 0 0
To arrive	12 5	0 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde . . .	2 11	0 0-2 12 6
Do, f.o.b. in Tees . . .	2 10	0 0-2 11 0
Do, ditto, f.o.b. in Tees . .	2 8	0 0-2 10 0
Staffordshire Forge Pig . .	3 10	0 0-3 12 6
Welsh Forge Pig	—	—
LEAD.		
English Pig	21	0 0-23 5 0
Do, sheet	22	10 0-22 15 0
Do, red lead	23	15 0-24 0 0
Do, white	20	0 0-21 0 0
Do, patent shot	20	0 0-21 0 0
Spanish	20	15 0-21 0 0

REMARKS.—The prices of metals have undergone comparatively little change, our market remaining steady and firm. A little speculative feeling has existed in spelter and copper, but for other metals there is only a limited enquiry.

COPPER.—The standard on Thursday last is reported to have again slightly advanced, which has been partly anticipated, and purchases effected in case any rise should be announced in fixed rates. Foreign qualities are held for higher rates; business has been done in Burra Burra at 1117. per ton. Kapunda is in several places enquired for.

IRON.—In rails there is no change of any importance. Welsh bars are in better request. Staffordshire descriptions are held pretty firmly, but many of the ironmasters are rather short of work. Best qualities are in fair demand, but not active. Scotch pigs have increased about 3d. to 6d. per ton, m.n., closing at 52s. 3d. g.m.b. f.o.b. in the Clyde.

LEAD.—The general trade is dull, and exhibits no signs of animation. Smelters maintain prices with firmness.

SPELTER.—About 1000 tons have been sold at various prices, from 207. 15s. to 217. per ton, and the market since has manifested symptoms of a slight improvement; 100 tons to-day reported at 214. 2s. 6d. Many importers now ask 217. 5s. to 217. 10s.

TIN.—English continues in good demand; foreign quiet. Banca, 1337. to 1344.; Straits, 1304. to 1317. per ton.

STEEL.—In Swedish keg no transactions are made known; price, 197. per ton. QUICKSILVER is procurable at 77. per ton.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17.—Apathy still rules supreme here, buyers respecting operations to their immediate and most pressing requirements; nevertheless, there is not any cause for despondency, as the rebound will be so much greater when more activity springs up. There is little to report of interest in close affinity with the trade, and to fill up our space, we will not discuss the influence of Italian politics upon it, but would merely remark that no doubt the speculative feeling so often rampant is held to a considerable extent in check now by their uncertainty. Manufactured iron is without material change, and quotations, therefore, are undisturbed. One feature may be noted—the growing disinclination on the part of the South Staffordshire makers to supply inferior quality of plates for shipbuilding purposes; and it is to be hoped that builders and owners of vessels will second their views, by cordially responding to their demands for higher prices. As the matter is of paramount importance to the mercantile community, and derives additional interest from the enquiry now pending regarding the loss of the *Royal Charter*, the commission having been opened here on Tuesday, and while alluding to the subject, the question of best angle-iron being used in the frame of the vessel ought not to be overlooked. A cognate matter may at the same time be mentioned—the great desirability of chain cables being made of the very best iron, as the safety of a ship so much depends upon their strength. Scotch pig-iron has been rather more buoyant, in consequence of an apprehended strike of the colliers, as the makers seem determined to resist the demand for an advance of 6d. per day made at some of the works, and after deliberating on the question yesterday in Glasgow, the meeting of the masters was adjourned for a week; meanwhile, it may be wished that better counsels will prevail with the men, as a strike, at all times ill-advised, would be very imprudent at this inclement season of the year. The price of mixed numbers, warrants, f.o.b. in the Clyde, may be quoted 52s. 3d. to 52s. 6d., cash, at which rates there are buyers and sellers. The shipments this week are 6760 tons, against 7877 tons in the same period last year. Tin-plates more enquired for. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Welsh bars, 6s. 5s. to 6s. 7s. to arrive, 6s. 10s. ex warehouse; Staffordshire, best bars, 7s. 10s. to 8s. 5s. according to quality; nail rods, 7s. 7s. 6d.; hoops, 8s. 7s. 6d. to 9s. 5s.; sheets, 9s. to 9s. 10s.; Scotch pig-iron, No. 1, g.m.b., 61s. per lb.—Copper: Cake and tile, 107s. 10s. per ton; sheeting, 1s. per lb.—Lead: Pig, 21s. to 21s. 10s.; sheet, 22s. 10s.; shot, 25s. per ton.—Tin: Common, 132s.; refined, 135s. per ton.—Tin-plates: 5C coke, 25s.; charcoal, 31s. to 32s. per box, delivered f.o.b. here, usual terms.

GLASGOW, Nov. 17.—During the past week our pig-iron market has been steady, and a fair business has transpired at from 52s. to 52s. 3d., cash, for mixed numbers, warrants. To-day there is a slight improvement in the tone of the market, and we have had transactions at 52s. 2d., cash, 52s. 3d. fourteen days, 52s. 4d. and 52s. 6d. one month, buyers at the close offering 52s. 3d., cash, and 52s. 6d. one month.—Shipments: Foreign, 2266 tons; coastwise, 4494 tons = 6760 tons, against 7877 tons in the corresponding week last year.

BOSTON (U.S.), Oct. 31.—Operations in mining shares have been much embarrassed by detention of mails from Lake Superior. Toward the close of the month, on receipt of favourable news from the Ontonagon and Portage districts, there was a considerable advance in prices, but the rise has not been wholly maintained. Ingot copper is held at 22 1/2 c. cash. The Central Sept. product was about 18 tons.—Copper: Value total shipments this season, 231 tons.—FRANKLIN Sept. product was largely increased over several preceding months, having 150 tons in mass, 10 1/2 tons in mass, 41 1/2 tons in mass, 9 1/2 tons in mass, 167 1/2 tons. The resident agent reports, under date Oct. 17, 1859, that "all parts of the mine look as favourable and as promising, with the exception of the extraordinary mass of 1857, as I have ever seen it at any time."—NATIONAL Sept. product, 40 tons mass and 167 1/2 tons.—Pittsburgh and Boston (Cliff) advice are of the most satisfactory character.—ROCKLAND Sept. product was about 21 tons in mass, 11 tons in barrel-work; 8 tons in stamp-work; total, 30 1/2 tons. The product from the stamps would have been larger, but for an accident to the stamp-mill. The stamp-stuff has accumulated to an ex-

tent that the mill will be run, for the first time, through the entire winter. The company was out of debt on Oct. 1, and is now earning a handsome surplus over its expenses.—SUTTON new workings are progressing favourably. DUFFAS, BECK, AND SAYLES.

With regard to the movements in the precious metals, Messrs. Pixley and Co. (Nov. 18) write:—The 24,700. gold brought by the *Delta* and *Armenian* was taken for the Continent. The demand for exportation has, however, up to the present time been met by the arrivals of the *Bremen*, *Europa*, and *Hannovers*, from New York, bringing together about 150,000. The *Red Jacket* and *Swiftness*, from Melbourne, with about 400,000, are not yet in; their arrival is now hourly looked for, and the gold they have will doubtless be sent away. About 2000. of bars have been sent into the Bank of England, being too fine for export. South American doubloons appear to be again in slight demand, some orders having been given in anticipation of the next mail to the Brazil. The *La Plata* has taken 7327. in gold to the West Indies, and the *Esmer* 25,000. in gold to the Peninsula. The *Kangaroo* has arrived from New York, with about 32,000., which amount will reach here to-morrow, and will be then sent away. The price of silver remains the same, but we do not consider it firm. The outgoing mail to Calcutta will take about 250,000. on Government account, but there is not much demand for bars at present. The arrivals consist of a vessel from New York, with about 20,000., a considerable amount from Antwerp, and about 7454. by the *Tagas*, from the Peninsula. Since our last the price for the Mexican dollars, ex *La Plata*, was fixed at 61 1/2 d. per ounce, at which rate nearly the whole amount brought by her was purchased. The mail to China of the 20th inst. will take out about 75,000. for Government, besides a considerable amount for private account. The *Bremen*, from New York, also brought some dollars, part of which were placed at the above rate. Spanish pillar dollars (Carols) have been in good demand for the present mail to China, and 6s. per ounce has been readily obtained for them. The quotations for bullion are—Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard; bar gold refined, 78s. 6d. per oz. standard; Spanish doubloons, no price; South American doubloons, 75s. 6d. to 76s. 9d. per oz.—firm; United States gold coin, 76s. 3d. per oz. Bar silver, 5s. 3d. per oz. standard; bar silver, containing 5 gr. gold, 5s. 2 1/2 d. per oz. standard; Mexican dollars, 5s. 1 1/2 d. per oz.; Spanish dollars (Carols), 6s. per oz.; five franc pieces, 6s. per oz.

The imports of metals, metallic minerals, and articles identified with mining into the port of London since our last report, have been—Copper: 165 cakes from Leghorn, 10 cases from Canton. Iron: 316 bars from Hamburg, 224 bars from Ratan; 1572 ingots refined, 351 packages ditto from Gelfe. Steel: 48 boxes from Gelfe, 12 boxes from Trieste. Manganese: 10 casks from Rotterdam. Tin: 1279 slabs from Penang, 468 slabs from Amsterdam. Lead: 817 packages from Antwerp, 650 pigs from Cadiz. Spelter: 2925 plates from Dordt, 5045 plates from Hamburg; 15 casks and 100 casks of nails from Antwerp. Zinc: 365 slabs 43 casks from Rotterdam. Quicksilver: 768 cases 136 bottles from Trieste. Black Lead: 5 casks from Rotterdam. Brimstone: 350 tons from Gergenti. Saltpetre 1726 bags from Calcutta. Oxide of Zinc: 100 barrels 200 casks from Philadelphia.

The settlement for the fortnightly account took place in the MINING SHARE MARKET on Wednesday, and was a very heavy one, particularly in East Russell, East Caradon, West Caradon, and a few other mines. These settlements, as we have frequently explained, interfere with general business during their progress; but, notwithstanding, a large amount of business has been transacted in shares since our last, and the demand for stock keeps up great activity in the market. The most active stocks have been Calstock Consols (which early in the month were about 27.), Tolcarne, East Russell, East Caradon, Sortridge Consols, West Trevelyan, North Downs, Mary Ann, Marke Valley, Kelly Bray, Holmbush, Redmoor, Crebtor, South Caradon Wheel Hooper, Carn Brea, West Caradon, Wheel Unity, Alfred Consols, Great Alfred, &c. It is also remarkable just now that many shares which have been totally neglected for some time past have become in request, and large transactions done; this refers particularly to small-priced shares, offering fair chances for speculation, and under good management. Heavy dividend stocks do not appear to be so much in demand as they were a few months ago, yet copper is advancing. North Downs have still been largely dealt in, but they are not so firm in price. At a special general meeting, this week, the shares were subdivided into 6000; so that every holder of 1-2000th now holds 3-6000ths, which leave off 5s. to 6s. Par Consols, 11, ex dividend; at the meeting on the 12th, the accounts showed 2129s. 1s. 1d. profit for four months, and a dividend of 6s. 6d. per share (2080s.) was declared, leaving 4880s. 16s. 3d. in hand. The returns from the mine are 24 tons of tin per month, in addition to the copper sales. West Caradon have been more in request, and advanced to 155. 16s. buyers; the ores sold for the last month realised, with carriage, 3664s.; and it is in contemplation, we understand, to subdivide the shares of the company into 1024ths. West Damsel, 40, at the meeting held here a call of 17. 5s. per share was made. West Trevelyan have been again enquired for, and a good business done. It will be remembered that when a rich discovery was made a few weeks ago in the 20, shares rose to 117. each, and that in about a fortnight the ore was cut out by a slide, and shares became flatter, and without any business doing in them; since this the level has been driven beyond the influence of the slide, or cross-course, and is again promising, and a slope in the back is worth 30s. per fathom. In the 28, which is 4 fathoms behind the spot where the lode first became rich in the 20, has also improved, and worth from 15s. to 20s. per fm. In the 38, still further behind the ore ground, the lode is improving, with good stones of ore. The agent concludes his detailed report by stating that the mine never looked better than at present, and that the sampling will be 20 tons, some of it rich. The shares now leave off 8 to 9; shares in demand, and an improvement reported. Buller and Basset, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. Calstock Consols have been largely dealt in, and advanced to 4 1/2 to 4 3/4, but leave off flatter at 3 1/2 to 4 1/4; Carvannall, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Collocombe, 10 to 12; Copper Hill, 120 to 125; Ding Dong, 15 to 17 1/2. East Basset have been flat at 145 to 150. East Rosewarne, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Fowey Consols, 2 1/2 to 3; Wheel Vor, 1 1/2 to 2. South Caradon Wheel Hooper have been in great request, and have risen in the week from 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., 15s.; the demand has been caused chiefly from the discovery in East Caradon, and also from a report this week that a new lode had been cut in South Caradon, and which would run through Wheel Hooper. Craddock Moor, 36 to 38; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit of 1224s. 12s. for the two months, and a dividend of 5s. per share was declared. Gossmea have advanced from 10, sellers, per 1024th, to 3, 31 per 6144th, into which number they were divided at the meeting; the accounts showed a profit of 1377. 0s. 2d. on two months' working, and a balance against the mine of 187. 8s. 4d. The agent reported that the leaders in the cross-course contain stones of grey and black ore, and the lode shortly expected to be cut. Crowlwm, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; Kelly Bray, 3 1/2 to 4; Marke Valley, 3 1/2 to 4; North Basset, 6 to 6 1/2; North Croft, 10 1/2 to 11. Redmoor, one of the small mines for some time neglected, has been in some request, and shares advanced to 4s. 5s.; the prospects of a fair speculation for a small price appear to have induced many persons to buy. Wheel Crebtor, 8s. to 10s.; North Dolcoath, 3 1/2 to 4; North Frances, 5 1/2 to 6; North Robert, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; North Roskear, 16 1/2 to 16 1/2; Pendene, 3 to 3 1/2. Providence in demand, and leave off 46 to 48. Rosewarne and Herland, 10 to 10 1/2. East Russell shares have been firmer, and a large business done—the price leaves off at 12 to 12 1/2; at the meeting, a call of 7s. per share was made, being sufficient to meet the costs of the mine for three months in advance, without taking credit for any ores raised, or to be raised during that time, and thus putting the finances into a good state, and making what the Chairman trusted it would be the last call; a long report from Capt. Richards, of the Devon Great Consols, was read to the meeting, in which he stated that the 88 fm. level east, in the last 4 fms., had improved from 20s. to 100s. per fm.; the ore already discovered between the 66 and 88 he estimated at 1000 tons, worth on an average 8s. per ton; in the 88 the ore is of a much richer quality, and if it continued he estimated to raise in future 89 to 90 tons of ore per month, at a cost of 550s.; and as the purser considered the ore might average 10s. per ton, the latter quantity would give a profit of 350s. per month. East Caradon shares have been flatter during the week, with less business doing, but leave off firmer, at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; we understand that driving east has been commenced on the South Caradon canner lode, lately cut, and, as far as seen, it is better than when intersected, and is valued at 80s. per fm.; the other part, also cut last week, continued worth 20s. per fm. Lady Bertha, 17s. to 18s.; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 149s. 16s. 1d. South Caradon, 25s. to 26s.; the shares have been in demand, and have advanced; reports are in circulation of a new lode having been discovered in the south part of the sett, but we have no official intelligence. Wheel Grenville have been flatter, at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4, but the report of the mine is more favourable this week. Sortridge Consols, 18s. to 20s.; South Basset, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; South Carn Brea, 2 1/2 to 3; South Condurrow, 15s. 6d. to 16s.; South Frances, 14s. to 15s.; Stray Park, 18 to 19. Grambler and St. Anbryn, 55 to 60; the lode in the 24 fm. level is worth 20s. per fm., and they expect to cut this in the 36 in a fortnight; if cut good, there will be a rise in shares. Wheel Unity, 24s. to 26s.; Tamar Consols, 2 1/2 to 3; Tincroft, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; Tolvalden, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; Trelyon Consols, 18 to 20; Trencrom, 7 to 8; Treweatha, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Wendron Consols, 43 to 45; West Basset, 19 to 20; West Frances, 11 to 12, and shares being picked up; West Fowey, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; West Seton, 38s. to 39s.; West Stray

Park, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; Wheel Addams, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Wheel Basset, 18s. to 19s.; Buller, 107 1/2 to 112 1/2, ex div. of 2s. 10s. per share declared on Tuesday; Wheel Clifford, 302 1/2 to 307 1/2; Wheel Grylls, 3 1/2 to 4 1/4. Wheel Margaret shares have fluctuated during the week, and leave off at 43 to 50. Wheel Mary Ann have been in request, and advanced to 37 1/2 to 40. Wheel Trevelyan, 28 1/2 to 29 1/2; Wheel Ury, 9 to 9 1/2; Wheel Reeth, 40 to 45. Trevelyan, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4, and good reports from the mine. Cystonog, 1; at a meeting this week the accounts for the last six months were audited, showing 38s. against the company, after charging up everything for the extra machinery, dressing-floors, tramroad, &c., and without crediting 10 tons of ore, worth 140s.; the mine, hitherto worked in 20 shares only, was subdivided into 5000, and a further call of 2s. per share (500s.) made for future operations; in driving the adit south 10 tons of lead have been broken, and another level coming under it, worth 12 cwt. of lead per fm.; before the panic, some years ago, we understand more than 10,000s. was spent upon the mine, and a great deal of work done, which has been taken advantage of by those who have been opening it out privately for some months past, and who now consider it fairly and legitimately entitled to a place on the market. Wheel Arthur, 10s. to 12s.; the mine is looking better; in the 10 west, under adit, on the Calstock Consols lode, several branches are coming together, and getting under the run of ore ground had in the adit. Alfred Consols became in demand on Friday, and the price leaves off at 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; the mine has been very flat for some time, but has now improved, and the main lode cut in the 140, east of Davey's shaft, worth 20s. per fm. as far as seen. United Mines declined to 12s. and leave off at 120 to 125. Tolcarne have been in good request, at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; the mine is looking well, and in the adit end, east of Field's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 1 1/2 ton per fm.; the rise in the back 2 tons per fathom. East Grenville, 3 to 4, rather flatter; West Margaret, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.

On the Stock Exchange, business in Mining Shares has been rather animated during the week. The prices officially recorded in British Mining Shares were:—Alfred Consols, 4 1/2; East Basset, 150, 152 1/2, 147, 148, 146, 147, 145; Great South Tolgus, 13 1/2, 13 1/4; North Downs, 6, 5 1/2; West Basset, 20; Wheel Buller, 109 1/2; Clifford, 305; West Seton, 390; Wheel Basset, 182 1/2; Wheel Mary Ann, 38 1/2; Providence, 44 1/2, 45, 46, 47; East Wheel Russell, 12 1/2, 12; Herdsoot, 18; West Caradon, 150, 154, 155; East Caradon, 7 1/2; Wheel Margaret, 51 1/2.

In Colonial and Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Dun Mountain, 3; Port Phillip, 3; St. John del Rey, 14 1/2, 14 1/4, 14 1/2, 14 1/4; Fortuna, 2 1/2; Mariquita, 3; Cobre, 49.

A very moderate amount of business has been transacted, "outside," in Foreign and Colonial Mining Shares, but where stocks have changed hands former rates have been maintained. Great Northern have been done at 3-16, 1 1/2 pm.; Kapunda, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Worthing, 11s., 12s.; Cobre, 48, 50; Dun Mountain, 3; Mariquita, 7s., 8s.; St. John del Rey, 14 1/2, 15; Port Phillip, 3, 3; Fortuna, 2 1/2, 3; United Mexican, 1 1/2, 2.

Although the London Coal Market has not been very animated during the week a fair amount of business has been done, and prices are fully maintained. On Monday there were 47 ships at market, 40 of which were sold, and 7 remained on hand. On Wednesday, 33 ships were at market, 2 only of which remained unsold at the end of the day. Yesterday, there were 135 ships at market, 122 were sold, and 13 remained on hand. The closing quotations were:—Best house, 19s. to 19s. 6d.; seconds, 17s. to 18s.; Hartley's, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 14s.

CONTRACT FOR COAL.—The Admiralty require the supply of 1000 tons of South Wales coal, for Plymouth.

COAL IN FRANCE.—Considerable expectations have been created among the landed proprietors by the visit of Government engineers, deputed to examine whether the coal of St. Etienne, Montrambert, Loire, and Rive-de-Gier, is capable of being employed for steam fuel in the Navy.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 4527 tons of ore were sold, realising 25,414. 18s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 1377. 18s.; average produce, 6 1/2; average price per ton, 57. 12s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 274 tons 11 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore cop.
Oct. 29.....	4312	1353 3	6 1/2	57 17 0	250 11
Nov. 5.....	2207	128 15	7 1/2	6 0 0	90 5
Nov. 3.....	3235	127 5	8	7 10 0	93 2
Nov. 1.....	3272	136 9	6 3/4	5 18 0	93 4
Nov. 17.....	4527	137 18	6 1/2	5 12 6	92 11

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 6s. 8d., and in the price per ton of ore about 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 3s. 2s., and in the price per ton of ore about 3s. 7d.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1828 tons of ore were sold, realising 29,420. 16s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 1107. 18s.; average produce, 16 1-16; average price per ton, 16s. 2s.; quantity of fine copper, 293 tons 12 1/2 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore cop.
Oct. 4.....	1165	1107 0 0	13 1/2	12 9 4	291 8 6
Oct. 25.....	1395	113 0 2	13 1/2	12 19 8	96 3 6
Nov. 15.....	1828	110 18 0	16 1-16	16 2 0	100 4 0

Compared with the last sale, the standard has remained stationary. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month the advance has been—in the standard, 5s. 14s. 6d.; and in the price per ton of ore about 15s. 6d. Of the 1828 tons of ore sold on Tuesday, 584 tons were from British mines, which gave an average produce of 1 1/2, and sold at an average standard of 1167. 19s. = 117. 13s. 9d. per ton of ore; the remaining 1244 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 17 15-16, and sold at an average standard of 113s. 9s. 6d. = 187. 2s. per ton of ore. On Dec. 6, about 2146 tons of ore will be offered for sale, from Cobre, Knockmahon, Ookip, Berehaven, Spanish, Walwhig Bay, Australian Regulus, Westcott, and English and Australian mines.

At Liverpool, on Tuesday, Messrs. Hastings, Andrew, and Co. sampled 50 tons copper ore, and 15 tons ditto, ex *Nicola*, from Marseilles, in one lot. Tenders will be received on Dec. 1.

At Wheal Buller meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 969s. 4s. 4d.; copper sold, 1853s. 14s. 8d.; tin, 1066s. 17s. 9d.; on account of tin not yet sold, 390s. = 3912. 1s. —Mine cost, Sept., 995s. 14s. 1d.; Oct., 840s. 10s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 5292. 5s. 8d.; leaving credit balance, 1580s. 19s. 11d. Upon the two months' working there was a profit of 617s. 6s. 7d. A dividend of 640s. (2s. 10s. per share) was declared, and a balance of 946s. 10s. 11d. carried to the credit of next account. The agent's report stated that before next meeting the sinking of a winze would be resumed under the 70, on the tin lode, which was worth 20s. per fathom; and also to sink another winze under the 70, on the tin lode.

At Par Consols meeting, on Nov. 8, the accounts for four months ending August showed—Balance last audit, 4831s. 15s. 7d.; copper ore sold, 9091s. 3s. 11d.; black tin sold, 8461s. 7s. 4d.; muddled sold, 130s. 13s. 7d.; West Fowey adventurers for materials, 184s. 14s. 10d.; sundries, 80s. 1s. 10d. = 22,779s. 17s. 1d.—Labour cost, May, 2280s. 18s. 6d.; June, 2688s. 7s. 1d.; July, 2548s. 16s. 9d.; August, 2751s. 19s. 10d.; merchants' bills, four months, 5539s. 18s. 3d.; leaving credit balance, 6960s. 16s. 8d. The profit on the four months' working was 2129s. 1s. 1d. A dividend of 2080s. (6s. 6d. per share) was declared, and a balance of 4880s. 16s. 3d. carried to credit of next account. Capt. Richards, of the Devon Great Consols, was read to the meeting, in which he stated that the 88 fm. level east, in the last 4 fms., had improved from 20s. to 100s. per fm.; the ore already discovered between the 66 and 88 he estimated at 1000 tons, worth on an average 8s. per ton; in the 88 the ore is of a much richer quality, and if it continued he estimated to raise in future 89 to 90 tons of ore per month, at a cost of 550s.; and as the purser considered the ore might average 10s. per ton, the latter quantity would give a profit of 350s. per month. East Caradon shares have been flatter during the week, with less business doing, but leave off firmer, at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; we understand that driving east has been commenced on the South Caradon canner lode, lately cut, and, as far as seen, it is better than when intersected, and is valued at 80s. per fm.; the other part, also cut last week, continued worth 20s. per fm. Lady Bertha, 17s. to 18s.; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 149s. 16s. 1d. South Caradon, 25s. to 26s.; the shares have been in demand, and have advanced; reports are in circulation of a new lode having been discovered in the south part of the sett, but we have no official intelligence. Wheel Grenville have been flatter, at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4, but the report of the mine is more favourable this week. Sortridge Consols, 18s. to 20s.; South Basset, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; South Carn Brea, 2 1/2 to 3; South Condurrow, 15s. 6d. to 16s.; South Frances, 14s. to 15s.; Stray Park, 18 to 19. Grambler and St. Anbryn, 55 to 60; the lode in the 24 fm. level is worth 20s. per fm., and they expect to cut this in the 36 in a fortnight; if cut good, there will be a rise in shares. Wheel Unity, 24s. to 26s.; Tamar Consols, 2 1/2 to 3; Tincroft, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; Tolvalden, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; Trelyon Consols, 18 to 20; Trencrom, 7 to 8; Treweatha, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Wendron Consols, 43 to 45; West Basset, 19 to 20; West Frances, 11 to 12, and shares being picked up; West Fowey, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; West

From Leeds, our correspondents (Messrs. Gledhill and Co.) state that transactions in the mining market are of a limited character; less firmness is perceptible, but no great change in prices has occurred. From Wheal Henry (Helvellyn) Capt. Muse's report, dated Nov. 12, states—"In No. 3 level we are progressing favourably, and we are now cutting 2 ft. for the line in the past. We have this week a fine string of ore coming from the side, where the strongest part of the vein is lying. No. 4: There is not much change, as the end is very much confined, but the ore being the cross vein, and I do not look for much to come until we get to the other vein, which will not be long now as it is so easy to drive." A meeting of the directors of the Nidderdale Mining Company was held at the mining offices of Messrs. Gledhill and Co., Leeds, on Tuesday, the 15th inst. There was a full attendance of directors present. Applications for 426 shares were presented to the meeting, and were allotted. It was determined to prosecute the

North Wheal Trellawny	16	23	7	6	Trefry's Executors.
Wheal Mary Ann	70	24	15	0	Bibby, Sons, & Co.
<i>ditto</i>	43	7	5	0	Sims, Williams, & Co.

North Wheal Treilawny	16	23 7 6	Trefry's Executors.
Wheal Mary Ann	70	24 15 0	Bibby, Sons, & Co.
ditto	43	7 0 0	Slims, Williams, & Co.

THE TIN STANDARD.—The standard of common tin is 1233. 10 ditto of best, 1292. 10s. The standard, however, of best varies according to the capabilities of the kind of tin for making refined (tin) metal. It is hoped that there will be no serious drop below the present standard. — *West Britain.*

ditto of best, 129L 105. The standard, however, of best varies according to the capabilities of the kind of tin for making refined (tin) metal. It is hoped that there will be no serious drop below the present standard. — *West Britain*.

Now ready, price 1s.
THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1858,
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 Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

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 published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or 1s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to Investors and Speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON F.G.S., and published by WATSON and CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, N.B. Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

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 Mr. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER and NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1859, with Particulars of the Principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Table of the Dividends Paid in the last Four Years, &c., and of SPECIAL REPORTS ON VARIOUS IMPORTANT MINES, IS NOW READY, price One Shilling, at 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.
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SECTIONS OF THE MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE,
 SWALEDALE, YORKSHIRE, showing Forty Dislocations or Veins of Lead Ore, varying in Throws from One to Forty Fathoms, with the most Productive and Unproductive portions of each Vein.
 By LONSDALE BRADLEY, M.R.C.S., F.G.S.
 Subscribers' names received at the office of the "Geologist," 164, Strand, London, W.C.

Notices to Correspondents.

* * Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

BARYTES.—Would you permit me to enquire, through the medium of your Journal, what is the average value of barytes containing large quantities of manganese? If there is any demand for such ore, and whether the value of barytes is increased or lessened in value by being mixed with manganese? As there have been recently discovered some large deposits of this mixed ore, any information upon the point would be gladly accepted.—A CONSTANT READER.

POOR COPPER MINES.—Should any of your readers be in possession of ores in which they imagine the precious metals exist, if they will forward samples to the Blue Anchor Mills, Blue Anchor-road, Herefordshire, they shall be proved by the new process, free of charge, except the carriage, which they must pay.—A.: Peckham, Nov. 16.

GREAT TREGLIN CONSOLE.—Some short time since it was decided by the committee of management to create and issue a certain number of new shares, for the purpose of raising an additional amount of capital, as it was contrary to the associated rules of the company that any further calls could be made. The creation and issue of these new shares was objected to by the lesser, from whom the property was held under certain special conditions. Ignoring the objection raised by the lesser, the lessee proceeded to take the ordinary steps for the issue of the shares in question. A general meeting of shareholders was subsequently held, at which it was unanimously agreed that such shares should be issued, to be offered, in the first place, *pro rata* to the adventurers, and then, if not wholly taken up at the expiration of a certain period, the remainder to be offered to the general public. At the termination of that meeting, the lesser served upon each of the committee an injunction, restraining the company from raising additional capital by the means proposed. The case was accordingly heard before one of the Vice-Chancellors, who gave a decision in favour of the company, with costs, ruling that the latter were legally justified in issuing new shares, seeing that the rules no other means of raising additional capital for the development of the mine. As some time has elapsed since this proceeding took place, can any of your readers inform me in what position the company at present stands, whether all legal proceedings have been stopped, and if the development of the property is being pursued?—W. S. F.

COPPER SMELTING.—In reply to your correspondent, "One of the Oppressed," who enquires who are the parties mentioned by "Anti-Monopolist" who are purchasing copper ores at higher prices than can be obtained for them at the Tinklings, he will obtain the information he requires by referring to an advertisement in this week's *Mining Journal*, addressed to "Copper Miners."—COPPER: London, Nov. 16.

GILLY MINE (Roche).—What has become of "Truth"? Why did he not reply to my letter of the 2d inst. with his name in full? I still say that "Truth" never inspected the Gilly Mine: if he did, why not send his name? the public will then see who "Truth" is. I am prepared to meet "Truth" any time. I have now in my possession some splendid stones of tin that were taken out of the lode in the bottom, or 14 ft. level, which will fully bear me out in what I have stated, and all those who have given me their reports respecting the Gilly Mine; and "Truth" also knows that the Gilly Mine is a real good silver.—THOMAS PARKES.

EAST KONSBERG NATIVE SILVER MINING COMPANY OF NORWAY.—In more than one article in your Journal some parties (from interested motives, no doubt) have thought proper to question the title under which this company have determined to work, as well as to question the legality of a company working the property at all. If such parties would take the trouble to call at the office and look at the specimens of the ore, they would at once be satisfied as to the silver being native silver. I shall also be most happy to satisfy any gentleman that the concession specially provides for the working of the mines by a company. We can as a corporate body work these mines in perpetuity, with only this proviso,—that we do not contravene the laws of the country, and that we pay as royalty 96l. per annum to the Government.—GEORGE SHARPE, Secretary: 35, Moorgate-street, London, Nov. 18.

EAST WIRRAL RUSSELL.—Capt. Samuel Cherley and Wm. Crier have been underground at this mine to-day. I have just been favoured with a perusal of their report, which I regret is only intended for private circulation. I am not, therefore, at liberty to enter into details: suffice it, however, to say, that its contents are of a highly satisfactory character. This, coming from two gentlemen of so much practical experience on all matters connected with mining enterprise, must be highly gratifying to the proprietors.—A SHAREHOLDER: Tinsdale, Nov. 16.

SOUTH TAMAR.—As a former shareholder in this mine, I am informed the machinery was sold to the late manager and another party. I also understand that a large quantity of lead has been returned since that time. I should like to know if the lead has been returned since the sale of materials, and the reason it was not sent to market during the progress of the mine.—SHAREHOLDER: Beccles, Nov. 16.

MINING IN THE CARADON DISTRICT.—SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—The remarks of "Caradon," in last week's Journal, in reply to "Mine Agent," are rather unfortunate for him: for if he will take the trouble to read "Mine Agent's" observations again, he will find that it was in this "valuable tract of granite," and not in the kiln, that he thought the best chances are of finding lodes productive. But as "Caradon" seems to be interested, and we may suppose him to be one of the lucky men in South Caradon Wheal Hooper, and if his statement is correct that the counter lode is the most southern one opened in this granite, then I would ask "Caradon" what are they working Caradon Wheal Hooper for? Do they intend to borrow a piece of South Caradon sett, and try to overtake the counter lode?—A MINE AGENT: Nov. 17.

WEST DEVON CONSOLS.—This company is one of those formed under the Limited Liability Act, for working a piece of ground immediately adjoining the Devon Great Consols on the west, and generally believed to be intersected by the lodes of that property. Operations were commenced by parties in possession of the ground previous to the present company; and so far as opened the appearance warrant (in the opinion of parties able to judge) a further outlay of capital to fully develop the lodes seen in the sett. It is, however, to be regretted that since the formation of the present company sufficient energy has not been exercised so as to place the whole of the shares, and thus enable the workings to be carried on, which have been, as I am advised, at a standstill for some months past, thereby inflicting a very great injustice on those shareholders who took up their shares on the issuing of the prospectus (now some months since), and who were, by the statements contained therein, led to believe that ere this their property would have been in a favourable position; at least, such I am inclined to think must have proved the case, but for the extreme supineness of the directors in allowing the affairs of the company to stand still for want of a very small proportion of the required capital.—ONE INTERESTED.

LEWIS'S SAFETY-CAGE.—"J. H." (Bristol).—This cage was described in the *Mining Journal* of Oct. 22, and is pronounced by those well qualified to give an opinion to be fully competent to accomplish the object in view. The gripe by which the cage is prevented from falling in case of accident are so connected to the suspending rope, or chain, that whilst the rope is perfect the cage can ascend and descend as easily as if no safety apparatus were attached; immediately, however, the rope breaks the gripe is brought into play, and the further descent of the cage is arrested.

THE CARADON DISTRICT.—Your correspondent, Mr. H. G. Sharp, in his communication of last week imputes a most unworthy motive to the party who furnished the Notice in the previous week's Journal, but without, in my opinion, in any way shaking the justice of these remarks, or even attempting to disprove them. I have always referred to facts relating to the different mines, and certainly cannot discover what it is Mr. Sharp has to complain of. Does he wish to bolster up Great Caradon by endeavouring to prove that the South Caradon counter lode runs through it, because during the past few weeks a considerable improvement has taken place in East Caradon? If such be the case, he certainly uses strange means to do so. Is he aware (which I can hardly believe he is) that the stratum of ground is entirely different in the two mines; that it is a characteristic of the district that these lodes making rich in the granite become poor on reaching the kiln, and that Great Caradon is in the latter? On reference to Capt. Taylor's report, I find it what might be expected from the district, that so far as the lodes are developed they present a promising appearance; and I believe it to be the intention of the present company to go on and energetically prove them, as they have every requisite at surface for that purpose. But what I complain of is Mr. H. G. Sharp setting himself up as a Judge of mining, and, as it would appear, making a statement respecting this property totally without foundation in fact,—so far as at present proved, as the cause has not been traced through Tokensbury sett, nor any attempt made as yet to do so,—and which the mine would have been better without, the character of its lodes being such as to lead to the belief that they will open out well when more fully developed.—J. M.

BRISTOL.—A typographical error in our last Journal reported this mine to have sold 30 tons of lead ore to Mr. Adam Eytton, at 14l. 18s. = 441l., against a corresponding monthly cost of 770l. 7s. 6d.; the latter should have been 220l. 7s. 6d.

Coal and Colliery Operations.

In the MINING JOURNAL of Jan. 7, 1860, will be commenced the publication of the first of the series of

PRIZE ESSAYS ON COAL MINING.

These Essays will present a complete detail of the system of working pursued in each of the districts treated of, and will contain such an amount of practical information as cannot fail to render them highly valuable to all connected with the exploration of coal fields. Each Essay is from the pen of a practical man, and the data given may, therefore, be confidently relied on.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19, 1859.

The approaching expiration of the Act regulating the Inspection of Collieries will necessarily bring the whole subject of the condition of the mining districts, and the objects to be sought by inspection, prominently before the House of Commons and the public during the next session of Parliament. Of course, the leading and most important object will be to introduce such amendments into the present Colliery Act as may be suggested by the experience of its working. But there is reason to believe that an attempt will also be made on this occasion to extend the principle, so as to include metallic mines in the operation of the Act. The statistics which have of late years been brought before the public by Cornish physicians, showing the frightful prevalence of early deaths among the mining population of that county, have strongly impressed the minds of some benevolent and influential men, who, acting under this impression, contemplate making an effort to procure for the Cornish working miners the benefit, as they consider, of inspection, on the re-enactment of the Act in the course of the ensuing year.

It is more than probable that the promoters of this innovation will not on this occasion be successful in inducing the Government to acquiesce in their views; and, in the absence of any very strong public sympathies, there can be little doubt that either House of Parliament—personally uninformed and indifferent—will be influenced by, and act upon, the opinions of the Executive. Still, the question once set rolling may soon assume formidable proportions; and it certainly behoves the leading metallic mine proprietors and mine agents at once to take some active steps to make known their opinions, and protect their interests. This is a case in which the new Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon might usefully be made the organ for the expression of the collective opinion of the interest which, it is to be hoped, it may fully represent in these counties.

The great mortality among the metallic mining population of the West, upon which such stress will be laid, is, no doubt, a very lamentable thing, and one which should be remedied, at all cost, as far as possible. The general introduction of man-engines, or some other machinery for raising the miner from deep mines, is the first desideratum. The better ventilation of every part of the mine is the next. We are satisfied that the majority of our mine owners will not, within reasonable limits, count the cost of improvement where human life is concerned; and that no pressure of inspection is necessary to induce them to adopt every improvement or alteration which can be satisfactorily shown to be conducive to the health of those in their employment. Let them show that such is their feeling—let them give evidence to the world that the health of the working man is not to them a matter of indifference—and they may be under no apprehension of Government interference, contrary to their views and interests.

It will be recollected that, some fifteen months since, a dispute arose between Mr. OLIVER, a shareholder in, and Mr. RICHARD TREDINICK, the pursuer of, the Old Tolgus United Mines, the result being the removal of the management of the mines to the offices of Mr. W. CHARLES, and a suit in Chancery was commenced against the company, at the instance of Mr. OLIVER, who had already attempted, unsuccessfully, to obtain a conviction against the former pursuer under the Fraudulent Trustees Act. At that time Mr. TREDINICK was the largest shareholder in the mines, and as a guarantee for the payment of certain sums due from him to the adventurers, he consented to give bonds for the amount, and to deposit a certain number of shares as security, which bonds Mr. TREDINICK has since honourably discharged, the last resolution with reference to the arrangement having been unanimously carried at the meeting of the Buller and Basset adventurers on Tuesday—that the pursuer be authorised to cancel the bond, and re-transfer the shares to Mr. TREDINICK, on receipt of the small balance which he is now prepared to pay.

Leaving the value of the mines to be judged of from the reports which from time to time appear in the MINING JOURNAL, a few words upon the course pursued by the parties to the dispute, and the effect of their proceedings upon the progress of the companies, will not be uninteresting. Mr. OLIVER has persisted in carrying on his proceedings in Chancery, against the Old Tolgus United Mines, although it appears that he is now becoming desirous of escaping from the net in which he has entangled himself, and is much in arrears for calls; steps would be taken against him, but from inability of the company's solicitor to discover his place of abode—the effect of these steps has been to shake the confidence of the public in the adventure, and induce several of the most respectable shareholders to sell their shares, although they feel bound to declare that it is not from any want of confidence in the mine, but simply because they have become heartily tired of the company being involved in legal troubles. At the same meeting at which these unfavourable facts were brought forward, however, the pursuer (Mr. CHARLES) was enabled not only to declare that the present prospects of the mines were highly encouraging, but also that during the past fifteen months he had received from Mr. TREDINICK, on the trust account, no less than 3000l.; and that it was with this money that the operations at the mine had been carried on. He had, moreover, the satisfaction of announcing that the injunction obtained by Mr. OLIVER was likely to be shortly dissolved, and that henceforth their course would be smooth enough. It need scarcely be remarked that the result was that the meeting separated well pleased with the position of their affairs, although a call of 2s. per share had been made.

A special general meeting of shareholders of the CONNORREE MINING COMPANY was held on Tuesday, for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed at the general meeting of Oct. 11, which had for its object the remodelling of the Articles of Association, so as to enable the directors to hold their meetings in Dublin, and to carry on the business of the company at the offices in that city. The meeting was attended by some of the largest holders of the shares, and the adoption of the resolutions was unanimous; so that henceforth all details will be carried out by the directors in Dublin, and the offices will continue in London for registration only, and the convenience of the English shareholders. This is just as it should be. The greatest proportion of the capital has been subscribed in Ireland, and the works being within easy distance of Dublin, it is only reasonable that the seat of management should be in that city. It was stated at the meeting that 10,000 more shares might have been readily disposed of in the sister kingdom to gratuitous applicants—indeed, that any amount of capital could be obtained. Connorree is evidently a popular undertaking amongst the Irish capitalists and moneyed men, and its merits and capabilities justify the favourable impression which it has made; while, with regard to the undertaking in a financial point of view, it is clear that if an individual could obtain returns equivalent to 7 or 8 per cent. on the nominal capital of the company, the application of increased means through the instrumentality of a combined body of shareholders renders it only reasonable to suppose that very much larger benefit will accrue.

The adjoining property of the Wicklow Copper Company was once similarly circumstanced; it was worked by individuals, and then formed into an association for more adequate capital, since which it has flourished in a most remarkable manner. A dividend of 80 per cent. has just been declared on the shares, and this is, moreover, the third division of profits during the year, thereby showing that more than the entire capital has been returned to the shareholders within twelve months. We believe this is without parallel. By some it is considered that Connorree offers greater

probabilities of equal results than the Wicklow Copper Company did at the same stage of their progress, and the position of the former is more advantageous in general respects, and for the transmission of the ore for shipment to Liverpool and elsewhere. Although the denomination of this extraordinarily prosperous company is the Wicklow Copper, its chief, indeed almost the entire, production is sulphur ore—the same as at Connorree; therefore, in considering the two projects, the one must not be regarded as yielding copper and the other sulphur ore, but that the productions of both are alike, both sending sulphur ore containing, more or less, a percentage of copper and silver, and both furnishing precipitate of copper from the water from the respective mines. They are consequently without difference as respects the nature of their productions, and will, it is thought, be equally without difference when Connorree has brought to maturity the extension of the works, which will at once be commenced under the auspices of the direction now officially and legally located in Dublin.

The extraordinary profits realised by the Hon. Col. DOUGLAS PENNANT, from the celebrated Penrhyn Quarries, amounting, it has been stated, to between 100,000l. and 200,000l. per annum; and by the present owners from those of the late Mr. ASSHETON SMITH, at Llanberis, have invested the Bangor Slate Quarries with an interest unequalled by any others in the known world. The remarkable series of slate veins in these quarries produce slates, for all purposes, superior to those of any other group in the principality—hence the extraordinary demand for Bangor slates, which demand is still annually increasing, and which defies the most strenuous efforts of capital and labour adequately to supply.

In our advertising columns will be found a prospectus of the TALYSARN SLATE COMPANY, which has been established for the purpose of extending the working of the freehold slate quarries long known as the Talsarn Quarries, for many years the property of, and worked by, the late eminent and wealthy goldsmith of Ludgate-hill—RUNDALL, BRIDGE, and CO.

These quarries, which are on the identical veins of slate traversing the Penrhyn and Llanberis Quarries, were partially developed by their late owners, and are now to be worked on a scale commensurate with their real importance, by which in a few years they are likely to rival the largest quarries in the county.

It is a remarkable fact that, with the exception of the two quarries named, this is believed to be the only freehold quarry property in the principality, and as royalties are payable in other quarries, but from which this is wholly exempt, ranging from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per ton, some idea may be formed of the enormous saving in this respect, and the consequent advantage of a freehold slate quarry.

The capital of the company is 50,000l., of which 10,000l. is to be appropriated as a working capital. The entire property, engines, plant, machinery and all included, has been purchased for 40,000l., but the late proprietor having stipulated to receive half the purchase money in shares, a small sum, comparatively, is required for all the purposes of the company. The machinery, consisting of steam-engines, water-wheels, water-balances, lifting frames, inclined planes, with drums, chains, and tramways, and all the necessary adjuncts of cottages, workshops, implements, plant, and machinery, will be found adequate to all requirements.

The whole estate, which is upwards of 70 acres in extent, is slate rock, and the transit of slates from the quarries to the shipping port of Carnarvon is effected by means of the Nantlle Railway, which runs through the quarries, the present cost being 2s. 8½d. per ton for carriage from the quarries to the ship. Another railway, however, of only one-half the distance, has been projected from the quarries to the sea, which will ultimately lead to diminished cost of transit, and facilitate the removal of all the waste rock to the sea.

In the detailed prospectus will be found reports from the managers of the Bangor, Penyrsedd, and Halvotly Quarries, and an admirable and most convincing statistical statement, showing a profit, within two years, of at least 10,000l. per annum, or 20 per cent. on the capital, which will be gradually augmented year by year as the workings are extended, the supply of slate rock being literally inexhaustible.

Mr. WILLIAM JONES, of the firm of JONES BROTHERS, of Wharf-road, City-road, and Pinlicko, slate merchants, has also added his testimony to the foregoing, and by his opinion has stamped a high value on the property of the company.

The directors are all well known City men of high standing, and the appointments of the company appear unexceptionable; and, in all respects, the manner in which this undertaking has been placed before the public reflects the highest credit on all concerned; the most scrupulous exactitude seems to have been observed in all its details.

As a *bona fide* British enterprise, and calculated to benefit to a great extent, not only those who invest their capital, but the general and permanent interests of a large community, we hope the Talsarn Slate Company will receive the support of the investing community.

SURVEYING IN MINES.

Very little indeed has been done to assist the British miner in his vocation, whilst the press has teemed with publications for the benefit of the architect, the surveyor, and the mechanic, although the miner's profession is of no less importance. It is a matter of the greatest moment to those engaged in colliery adventures, and the parties to whom the management is confided, that they should, as far as is possible, be relieved from the anxiety, apprehension, and often the disappointment that, to a very great extent, attaches to mining enterprise generally; especially that they should have an accurate knowledge of the true position and extent of the underground workings. The persons to whom this important part of mining operations is entrusted are, in a large number of cases, selected from the ranks of working miners, and their education is generally of a very limited character. They usually adopt the old methods in surveying and dialling, of repeating at the surface the dialling or survey taken underground; commencing at the band-chain, or rope, in the centre of the pit shaft, and continue the operation to the end, or rib, or to such points as require attention first, and where the dialling terminates, with no proof whatever of the accuracy of the work, except in the case in which they sometimes continue their survey to another pit shaft; but this test is seldom resorted to unless they find it requisite for other purposes. The rule is to rely on the work as just described, which is really a most uncertain practice, since the introduction of railways and tramroads in mines, both underground and on the surface, renders the dialler's operations liable to error in every step he takes.

Such a method of surveying may work well for a time, and even years may elapse, until at length some serious error is discovered. Possibly, an encroachment may have been made in previous workings along the boundary side of the adjoining colliery, and the mineral extracted, and the result often is an unexpected influx of water and noxious gases, sometimes involving the sacrifice of human life, and often proving seriously detrimental to the interests of the proprietors of both collieries, and occasionally terminate in protracted litigation, at a fearful cost of time and money. Happily this does not often occur, to our knowledge, if at all, in some of the mining districts of this kingdom, but it does in other parts of it to a very considerable extent, and serious litigations would be more frequent, were it not for the good understanding that exists between some colliery owners, and for the compromises that are made by the respective managers of adjoining collieries, by compensating each other for the error, giving or taking a slice from the mineral vein, as the case may be; a course very frequently necessary in some districts. It is evident that these mistakes do happen. Now, what is the primary cause? Is it in the system adopted in dialling or surveying mines, or does it occur through the negligence of the party employed to inspect and make his survey at shorter intervals? We should be sorry, indeed, to find ourselves obliged to come to the latter conclusion, but, in truth, what is it? We hope and trust that those more deeply interested in its explanation will determine to ascertain why it is so, and take advantage of the means within reach that are calculated to avoid it. We have no hesitation in stating that, if a more correct method were introduced in mine surveying and dialling, and its frequent application insisted upon, it would be next to impossible for such serious mistakes to happen in any colliery. Our object in drawing attention to this subject is not to disparage or discourage this worthy class of men, but to promote their interests, by exposing a system ever liable to error, consequent on the adherence to methods handed down to them by their predecessors; and to induce, if possible, the introduction of a better system calculated to enable them to discharge the important duties assigned them, to the interest and benefit of their employers, and with lasting credit to themselves.

Whilst wonderful improvements have resulted from the introduction of scientific principles, it is to be deplored that the science of plane right-angled trigonometry has not been generally adopted in subterranean surveying.

to which it is in every way applicable, and by means of which the surveyor is able to give mathematical proof of all his dialling operations, dispelling all doubt in the minds of both employer and the employed; this is certainly a mining desideratum.

We have spoken at length of the bad practice of repeating at the surface the dialling or survey taken underground; sometimes this is dispensed with by a few of the more enlightened colliery agents, but in the absence of correct plans mapping often leads to more serious errors than the repetition of the dialling or survey on the surface. In these cases the diallings are plotted upon the colliery maps, which are at times found to be of the most imperfect character. All plans or maps intended for mining purposes should undergo a mathematical test before they are to be relied on, or pronounced perfect. How often are the pit-shafts found seriously out of their true position, whilst the magnetic meridian and the whole boundary of the colliery, as well as the underground workings, are altogether misrepresented. If these things were not so, how could such calamities occur as we too often hear of? How frequently does it happen, when the workings of one colliery approach those of another, that suddenly some of the old workings are struck, instantly releasing large quantities of water, long pent up perhaps, and the hollows, or chambers, charged with the most noxious gases, inundating not only the workings of the colliery immediately concerned, but often of other collieries and districts, and frequently involving the awful sacrifice of so many human lives, and heavy losses of time and money to owners of property. Are not some of these cases fresh in the minds of our readers? Such lamentable accidents could scarcely have occurred if the old underground workings in the one colliery and the approaching workings of the other had been confined to the limits of their respective boundaries, and the whole vigilantly and properly surveyed. The imperfection of the present surveys is proved from the fact that we hear in some cases, of a series of borings made in the solid coal in advance to ascertain the whereabouts of these dreaded life, health, and property destroying agents. Does it require further proof than these facts to convince those so nearly concerned of the great imperfection of the system we have been endeavouring to expose, and should be glad to see remedied?

We sincerely hope that the owners and managers of collieries, in all parts of the kingdom, will never rest satisfied until the diallings and surveys of the underground workings are made with positive accuracy. It can hardly be expected that that worthy class of men to whom the development and working of a very large proportion of our collieries is now confided know much, if anything at all, about the science of trigonometry, &c., although several works have been published with a view to this end, and have no doubt been appreciated by many engaged in mining pursuits. Amongst the efforts made to effect this object we may mention some tables which we have had an opportunity of seeing, prepared by Mr. J. P. Baker, a mining surveyor of considerable experience, residing at Wolverhampton. Mr. Baker's object in preparing these tables is to afford to mining surveyors who do not possess any acquaintance with trigonometry and decimal arithmetic facilities for readily reducing all their diallings to a right-angled triangle. Every straight length measured being regarded as the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle, the table gives the corresponding length of the base, or perpendicular, as the case may be, in feet, inches, and tenths, indicating whether it is to be added or deducted, according to the bearing and by employing a simple table the base, perpendicular, and hypotenuse of the right-angled triangle of which the centre of the shaft and the point to which the dialling extends forms the hypotenuse, are given. In principle the operation is similar to navigation, although necessarily much simpler, and any person of ordinary intelligence would in a few hours be able to find the result of all the diallings correctly. By reversing the diallings, proceeding from the point most distant from the shaft to the shaft, all the observations may readily be tested. We trust Mr. Baker may publish these tables for the benefit of mining surveyors generally.

THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of October:—

	Ships.	Tons.		Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle.....	305	102,382	Hartlepool & West Hartl.	107	65,194
Seaboard.....	67	16,670	Scotch.....	10	1,946
Sunderland.....	229	82,880	Welsh.....	30	10,502
Middlebury.....	20	5,037	Yorkshire, &c.....	47	4,248
Wylth.....	9	2,496	Small and cinders.....	16	2,494

Total..... 930..... 283,549
Total imported in Oct., 1859..... 281,730

Comparative Statement of 1858 and 1859.

Imported from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1859.....	Ships, 8,683	Tons, 2,660,988	0
Imported from Jan. 1 to Oct. 30, 1858.....	8,669	2,645,447	0
Increase of ships and tons in present year.....	14	15,541	0

THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within the London district, during the month of October:—

	Tons cwts.		Tons cwts.
London and North-Western.....	44,275 7	Midland.....	3,577 0
Great Northern.....	33,414 5	South Eastern.....	1,680 18
Eastern Counties.....	6,121 13	South Western.....	878 1
Great Western.....	4,911 0		

Total by railway in Oct., 1859..... 93,941 4

Coals by railway in Oct., 1858..... 92,008 9

Coals by canal in Oct., 1858..... 1,625 10

Comparative Statement of 1858 and 1859.

Coals by railway from January 1 to Oct. 31, 1859.....	949,157 18
Coals by railway from January 1 to Oct. 31, 1858.....	940,490 19
Increase in the year 1859—railways.....	8,666 19
Coals by canal from January 1 to Oct. 31, 1859.....	17,200 5
Coals by canal from January 1 to Oct. 30, 1858.....	14,458 15
Increase in the year 1859—canals.....	2,741 10

Messrs. Crace-Calvert and Richard Johnson are pursuing an elaborate investigation into the nature of the alloys of the metals. By a very persevering and ingenious system of experiments, they have succeeded in throwing great light upon the important but hitherto obscure question, as to whether these alloys are mere mixtures, or definite chemical compounds. They have ascertained, for instance, that the bronze (tin and copper) alloys are definite compounds; while the tin and zinc alloys are mere mixtures. The enquiry is one of great practical utility.

A subject familiar to most of our readers—the romantic incidents of the life of Richard Trevithick—has been brought before the scientific public, in a paper by Mr. Edmonds, jun., of Penzance, in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, entitled "Contributions to the Biography of Richard Trevithick, C.E." Some of the information contained in this paper is new, and is all highly interesting and well put together. Full extracts are given from a petition prepared for presentation to Parliament for public compensation for his numerous admirable inventions. The petition was prepared by Mr. Edmonds's father, acting as Trevithick's solicitor, but it never was presented, a fact very characteristic of the man. A letter, dated Jan. 5, 1853, from the late Mr. Michael Williams to Mr. Watkins, of the North-Western Railway, gives an admirable summary of the character and vast achievements of this great engineering genius, "the greatest, and, at the same time, the worst-used man in Cornwall."

Mr. Henry Scholefield, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has addressed a letter to the *Philosophical Magazine*, on a matter of great interest to pyrites-producing mines and sulphuric acid manufacturers. Referring to the objections made by Prof. Davy to the use of pyrites in the manufacture of that acid, in consequence of the effects of the arsenic it contains being continued through all the manufacturing processes in which the acid is used—for instance, the manufacture of artificial manures,—he points out some facts which may have an injurious effect upon those home mines largely depending on their pyrites produce, such as the Wicklow Mines. Arsenic, he says, is invariably met with in the Wicklow and Cornish ores, but this it seems is not the case with those imported from foreign countries, particularly Belgium, which it appears is of a first-rate quality, quite free from arsenic, and is coming largely into use: it is imported by the Belgian Pyrites Company of Antwerp. Spain also produces large quantities of pyrites equally good. To those who remember the depression of lead mining many years ago by the introduction of Spanish lead, the similar depression of zinc mining, and the entire annihilation of manganese mining by Belgian and German imports, will see how soon these things may be-

come important. Those interested ought to look into the matter without delay, for if a prejudice, right or wrong, is once created against the use of the pyrites ores of the United Kingdom, it will take years to remove it.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

Nov. 17.—The Iron Trade presents no new feature calling for notice.

It is stated that a small portion of a very large order for rails for the East Indian Peninsular Railway has been given out in South Staffordshire.

In the Hardware Trades there is a good business doing, despite the slackness of the foreign markets generally. In almost every branch of the hardware trades there is a good demand, and this is felt to be thoroughly sound. Allusion was last week made to the very active demand for rim locks (incorrectly printed "iron"), and so great is the demand that the makers publicly announce an increase in price. Some degree of anxiety is felt in relation to the Australian trade, the impression being that the large exports during the last few months will lead to as serious a glut as was experienced in the early part of the year.

The Messrs. T. and C. Highway, ironmasters, Walsall, passed their last examination at the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court on Monday last. The total liabilities amount to about 30,000*l.*, of which a considerable proportion is secured. The bankrupts represent their losses by trade at 9460*l.*, and by bad and doubtful debts at 17,242*l.*. The assets are larger than most of the estates which have fallen into the hands of the Bankruptcy Court.

A careful investigation of the circumstances attending the late lamentable accident at one of the Earl Granville's collieries at Hanley, alluded to last week, has been made before the coroner and a jury. It is evident that neither trouble nor expense had been spared by the noble proprietor and his agent, Mr. Bourne, to render the working of the colliery free from liability to accident, and the engine-tender, Gallow, from whose momentary neglect the fearful catastrophe occurred, was a remarkably steady, careful man. A memorial signed by hundreds of the men was prepared shortly after the accident, in testimony of their high opinion of his character. The depth of the principal shaft was 507 yards, and the winding-engine raised a load of coals up this distance in a single minute. In raising men, however, twice the period of time was occupied, but even at this reduced speed the cage would be carried from the mouth of the shaft to the pulley in less than ten seconds. This fact at once shows how intense should be the vigilance of the man at the engine. As it was, he possessed peculiar facilities to guide him in his work. After receiving the signal from the hooker-on at the bottom of the shaft, from which he learned that the cage which he was raising was freighted with human life, his eye should be at once fixed upon the indicator, from which he could see at a glance the position of the cage in the shaft, and when it has reached such a position that two strokes of the engine would bring it to the surface, a bell is struck, still further to call his attention. With a view still more certainly to avoid the possibility of any accident from the possible derangement of the indicator, it was fixed in duplicate. The engine and the whole apparatus was admirable, as was testified to by Mr. Wynne, the Government Inspector, who after the accident found that it and the indicators and signals worked admirably.

It appeared plain that the statement originally made by Gallow was correct—that two men went into the engine-house through a window, by means of which the engine-tender can see the shaft; that one of them spoke either to Gallow or to the other man, asking if they were in Gallow's way; that the latter leaned forward to catch what was said, and in doing so allowed the moment to pass for stopping the engine, which, however, he stopped in not less than a second afterwards, as the cage actually balanced on the top of the pulley, and there was no strain upon the rope when it fell. Gallow was committed for manslaughter, but released on bail by the coroner; and the jury expressed their opinion that but for Tellitt and Williams, the two men who entered the engine-house for the purpose of taking an account of time, violating one of the special rules in doing so, this fearful accident would not have occurred. With a view to prevent a repetition of an accident from this cause, Mr. Bourne is having the look-out opening closed with wire.

It is, however, evident that, despite all precautions, the process of lowering and raising men in so deep a shaft, and at so great a velocity, must always involve the risk of over-winding, and hence of human life. Wonderfully, indeed, must that attention be concentrated which in the constant performance of such an operation is never diverted or relaxed; for a single second's neglect involves almost certain death to those being raised. All contrivances to prevent the possibility of over-drawing must fall short of the necessity of the case, and a provision to ensure safety in case the motion of the engine is not arrested at the right moment is absolutely necessary to render safe the working of any colliery, much more of deep mines like the one in question.

Amongst the various inventions which have had this object in view, one patented by Mr. Samuel Bailey, mining agent to Messrs. J. C. and T. Bagnall, appears admirably fitted to fulfil the object desired. Its first recommendation to the favourable notice of the colliery proprietors is derived from the fact that one of these apparatuses has been for nine months fixed at one of the collieries of the firm for which Mr. Bailey is engaged; that it has actually prevented cages from being accidentally drawn over the pulley during that time, and that it has been on many occasions tested, and invariably found to effect its object in an admirable manner. In the *Mining Journal* of next week we hope to render its construction easily and fully comprehensible by means of a diagram. In the absence of that necessary aid to a complete elucidation of its principle, it may suffice to remark that two objects are required to be effected in order to insure safety from the consequences of over-winding; first, that the cage rope shall be detached from the winding rope before the former reaches the pulley; and, secondly, that the cage shall be supported from falling back down the shaft, or even upon the platform which may be placed over it. The latter object is comparatively easy of accomplishment, and Mr. Bailey originally effected it by strong side springs fixed to two uprights, between which the cage passes, confining his other apparatus to effecting the separation of the rope from the cage. The apparatus itself, in external appearance, is egg-shaped, but flat; the conical extremity pointing downwards, and having attached to it the rope or chain by which the skip or cage is suspended. On the upper side there is another hook, or opening, for the reception of the extremity of the rope or chain which extends from it to the drum of the winding-engine. Two flat plates of iron on each side enclose and keep in place the mechanism, within which constitutes the invention. An iron bar, to the upper end of which the chain or rope which extends to the engine is attached, passes down into the apparatus; and the problem to be solved is to secure this iron bar so as to enable the cage to be raised by means of it, and to disengage it at the moment of danger. It is bevelled on either side in two separate inclined planes, so as to present two square shoulders on each side with an upward surface; and on each side of it a piece of iron, fitting into the bevels, and having corresponding, and of course, opposing square shoulders, serves to keep the movable bar firmly in its place when they are pressed against it. These lateral bars turn on a pivot at the bottom, and at the upper extremity are kept pressed against the centre bar by two short levers, which project a few inches from each side of the apparatus, these again being kept up by a strong spring. By pressing these side levers or arms down, the lateral pieces pressing against the central bar are allowed to fall back, and that bar is released, and so the rope would be drawn over the pulley with this centre bar at its extremity, whilst the rest of the apparatus to which the cage is suspended would be disengaged. These levers are thus pressed down by a strong iron ring placed just below the pulley, the diameter of which is sufficient to admit the apparatus, but not the projecting arms, and as soon as these latter strike against it the separation of the cage and the winding tackle takes place.

So far the great object of the inventor was achieved, the cage thus detached resting on the side springs. But Mr. Bailey saw that he could readily combine with the detachment of the cage a provision for the suspending the cage upon the ring before mentioned. This is effected by two hooks placed above the levers, which are held back when the levers are released and pressed outwards and over the ring, by the action of the centre-piece as it is snatched out. The invention is remarkably ingenious, and works admirably. It does not require delicate construction, as the force applied to it when it acts is the whole power of the winding-engine. Only one possible drawback can be suggested, which is, that something falling down the shaft might strike the levers, and detach the cage; but considering that it must press down both at once, they being on opposite sides, and that the size of the apparatus is so small—about 15 inches in width—as compared with the shaft, and the projection of the side arms so slight, this possibility appears very remote. The apparatus can be erected

at from 8*l.* to 10*l.*, according to local circumstances; and if it fulfils the promise which its simplicity and several months' experience of its working afford, the employment in the shafts of mines of it, or of some equally effective invention, will become a duty the neglect of which will be most culpable. Mr. Bourne, Earl Granville's agent, anxious to avoid the possibility of the recurrence of so fearful a casualty for the future, has sent for a model of Mr. Bailey's invention, as well as of some others which are designed to effect the same object.

THE MINING INDUSTRY OF IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN LUBLIN.]

Nov. 17.—The meeting of the General Mining Company will be held, as I stated in my last, on Dec. 5; the statement of accounts, I regret, does not form an exception to those issued for some half-years past; but, although apparently very unsatisfactory, they are really not so in reality, as a great portion of the disbursements has been on account of permanent improvements, and the aim of the directors seems to have been to spend money more in the hope of prospective and permanent improvements than to realise any immediate return; whatever has been done I feel sure has been done for the best, as I am aware that the directors are most anxious to do all they can to promote the company's welfare; while the intelligent agent at the mines, Capt. King, will not yield to any one in skill and perseverance, and in anxiety to serve the company. However, the balance-sheet, as a simple debit and credit account, is decidedly not a favourable one, and the items may be epitomised thus:—

Balance from last account.....	£2813 16 0
Balance to next account.....	£1451 0 3½
Excess of expenditure.....	1362 15 6½ = £2813 16 0
Arrived at thus:—	
Total disbursements at mines.....	£1759 2 5
Sundry expenses.....	253 5 0½
Bill returned.....	73 6 5 = £2085 14 4½
Less ore sold.....	719 5 4 = £1375 9 0½
Fees and sundries.....	12 13 6
Total.....	£1362 15 6½

Of the total disbursements at mines, 483*l.* 3*s.* was for prospective work at Silver Mines, in driving an adit and sinking a shaft to further the raising of the zinc ore; this sum should, therefore, be deducted from the apparent loss of 1362*l.* 15*s.* 6½*d.*, leaving the amount 879*l.* 12*s.* 6½*d.*. That this is correct is borne out by the fact that the balance of assets over liabilities is only 958*l.* less than that shown in the previous statement. I learn that thousands of tons of zinc ore are now laid open, and all the levels quite cleared, and ready for operations; also a cargo of 40 tons of the stuff is about being forwarded to Wales, which will be a sufficient quantity to fully test its present character.

All the shares in the Crookhaven Mine, 8000 in number, have been taken up and subscribed for; so completely, indeed, that applications for shares have been refused. This is one of the few instances which, like the case of the Carysfort Company, form exceptions to the manner in which mining companies are generally started. The difference between the Carysfort and Crookhaven Companies is this, that English shareholders preponderate in the latter—about 6000 shares being distributed in England, and the balance here. The former manager, Capt. Henry Thomas, has been appointed agent at the mines. A cargo of coals has been ordered, and the works will now be prosecuted with vigour.

I understand that a fine discovery has been made at Oola Mines, county Tipperary, which have, I believe, passed out of the hands of the former company, and are now worked by Mr. Richard Holson Smyth. The discovery is that of a rich lode of grey and yellow copper ore, stated to be worth 20*l.* a ton. The mines have lately been inspected by Mr. George Henwood, and he asserts that the lode is a beautiful one, and it is hoped Mr. Smyth may be amply repaid for his enterprise and perseverance.

A proposal has been made for a lease of the Waterford and Limerick Railway by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, and all the terms and arrangements have been agreed upon. If this be carried out it will make the shares of the Waterford and Limerick Company very valuable, shareholders having security of a guaranteed perpetual interest.

The preamble of a bill for the formation of a line of railway between Athenry and Ennis was to-day published. The line is intended to join the Limerick and Ennis Railway at Ennis, and the Midland Great Western Railway at its Athenry branch.

Notice is also given of a bill to authorise the making of a railway between Charleville and Patrickswell, forming a direct route between Cork and Limerick; but it is likely, if the Waterford and Limerick Company be leased, this last-named bill will not be proceeded with.

Mining shares have been in rather fair demand this week, and the following are the quotations:—Carysfort (10*s.* paid), 10*s.* 6*d.*; ditto (all paid), 2*l.* 5*s.*; General Mining Company, 2*l.* 5*s.*; Mining Company of Ireland, 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Wicklow Copper (ex div.), 53*l.* 10*s.*

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

Nov. 17.—There has been very little change this week in the state of trade, few fresh orders having arrived. The principal firms are well engaged, and the manufacture of railway iron continues to be extensive. In the Coal Trade there is not much doing, the arrivals of vessels not being large. Freights have undergone no material alteration since the quotations we last made.

The opportunities afforded in the county of Monmouthshire, especially in the neighbourhood of Newport, for the establishment of new iron-works, have frequently been presented and commented upon. By no means has the subject been more warmly taken up than by Mr. S. B. Rogers; but a great amount of apathy seems to exist in regard to it. The county is rich in mineral wealth, and abounds with facilities for working it. Mr. Rogers has even devised a plan for the successful carrying on of such a speculation, and although this design is too elaborate to be here described, it may be safely recommended to the attention of capitalists. Modifications and alterations might be found necessary; but the idea on which it is constructed is excellent. Undoubtedly the depression which has so long been experienced at Newport tends to check the enterprise; but we cannot but think that the day is not far remote when the resources of the district will be turned to better account than hitherto.

The ventilation of collieries is still, we are happy to state, receiving the most careful consideration and study on the part of coalowners and their agents. Never were the pits in a better condition in respect to this matter than at the present time, and there appears to be a general determination to render them yet more secure, by the adoption of every means of securing a free current of air which science has discovered. We know that alterations, involving sometimes considerable cost, have recently been made with this purpose in view at some of our oldest collieries, and we know also that they have been made spontaneously. The measure has been adopted as a preventive against accident, not as a kind of atonement for previous neglect. This spirit is much to be encouraged, and is a great improvement on the former state of things. Colliery proprietors seemed at one time to have but one object, to work their coal with the least possible original outlay; now they find that, after all, it is much more economical to invest a certain amount of money for the preservation of their property against so-called "accidents."

An explosion has taken place at the Clydach Iron-works, by which one man was killed and four others severely injured. The accident was occasioned by the escape of water into a pipe through a leak, when the blast was shut off; when it was put on again the water was forced up to the furnace, and thus occasioned the catastrophe. An inquest has been held, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" returned.

A man has been burnt to death at one of the furnaces belonging to the Sirhowy Works.

In the Graigola Colliery, Glamorganshire, a lad has been killed while driving some wagons laden with coal over the underground railroad from the workings. He fell under one of the wagons and was crushed.

A young man has met with a frightful death at the Ynyscedwyn Works through attempting a foolhardy exploit. He was talking with some other men on the top of a kiln in which coal and iron ore are burnt, and undertook to walk across the burning mass. The surface gave way: he sank, but was got out. He lived about five minutes.

During the past week very considerable augmentation has been experienced in the Coal Trade of Swansea, the arrivals of vessels from foreign ports for cargoes being numerous, and great activity prevails. No fewer than fifty arrivals (foreign) have been registered since our last, some of them vessels of large tonnage, and the great majority of them entered for coal freights. The foreign imports during the week are as follows:—

Celine, from Santander, with 144 tons of lapis-calaminaris, for H. Bath and Sons; *Pauline*, from Santander, with about 106 tons of iron ore, in bulk, to order; *Bonne Marie*, from Santander, with 140 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Sons; *Aigle*, from Antwerp, with 160 tons of clay, to order, and four cases of marble slabs; *Jenne Celestine*, from Redon, with 140 tons of lapis calaminaris, for H. Bath and Sons; *Picarro*, from Honoluh, with a miscellaneous cargo, for H. Bath and Sons. Among the foreign exports, 600 tons of Bwiffa steam-coal have been shipped for Lisbon and Gibraltar; 700 tons of Merthyr steam-coal, by Wayne and Co., for St. Nazaire, Malta, and Nantes; 900 tons of Powell's Duffryn steam coal, for Syria and Cape Verde; 600 tons of Forchmann coal, for Madeira; 200 tons of Pegg's coal, for Havre; 297 tons of coal for Coquimbo; 1619 railway bars, 229 tons of coke, and miscellaneous, for Caldera, by H. Bath and Sons; 500 tons of Struve's coal, for Coquimbo; 600 tons of steam coal, to various foreign stations, by Cory, Yeo, and Co.; 900 tons of Warlich's patent fuel, for Madras; 300 tons of Lyon's patent fuel, for Alicante, with other miscellaneous cargoes.

At the usual monthly meeting of the Swansea Harbour Trustees, on Monday, it was resolved that in future half-tonnage rates be charged in respect of vessels entering the harbour in ballast seeking freights and leaving without cargoes, providing such vessels do not remain in the harbour exceeding four tides. It was also reported by the Works Committee that the low-level railway, in course of construction for the purpose of connecting the copper-works and patent fuel establishments on the Float with the New South Dock, recently opened, would in the course of a week be completed, which will afford greater facilities for freighting purposes than at present exist. The affairs of the port were reported to be in a highly prosperous state.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Nov. 17.—The Coal Trade continues tolerably active. The extensive collieries on the Wear, belonging to the Earl of Durham, are very brisk: the large stocks on hand a few months ago are nearly all cleared away. After encountering many difficulties, the Chatershaugh Colliery is now producing coal to some extent, and there are at work about 20 coal pits belonging to this nobleman, while they are at present opening three more out for the purpose of working coal. Altogether it is expected that early in the ensuing spring the collieries in full work at this extensive concern will be about 24. The collieries of the Marchioness of Londonderry are scarcely so brisk, but a good business is doing. The value of house coals has improved of late, and others also in proportion. The export coal trade from the north-eastern ports for October has been good, the total exports having been 307,095 tons, against 272,825 tons in October, 1854. The exports from Newcastle have been 155,689 tons, against 131,834 tons in the corresponding month last year; from Shields, 2998 tons, against 5842 tons; from Blyth, 5730 tons, against 6601 tons; from Amble, 3093 tons, against 4666 tons; from Sunderland, 77,810 tons, against 69,541 tons; from Seaham, 4355 tons, against 6575 tons; from the Hartlepoons, 50,514 tons, against 36,766 tons; from Middlesboro', 9906 tons, against 800 tons, showing an increase at Newcastle, Sunderland, the Hartlepoons, and Middlesboro', and a decrease at Shields, Blyth, Amble, and Seaham. The rate of freights has not materially altered; they are quoted at present from the Tyne to London, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 3d. per ton; to Ireland, 9s. to 10s. per keel; the Mediterranean, 23s. per keel.

The formal opening of the Border Counties Railway from Hexham to Countess Park, the point to which the line is completed, is expected to take place early in December. In the next session of Parliament a bill is to be promoted for the amalgamation of the Border Counties and North British Railways by the latter company.

A dreadful boiler explosion occurred at the West Cramlington Colliery, on Tuesday last, by which two men were killed, and one seriously and three slightly injured. At the time of the explosion three men were engaged in repairing the boiler adjoining the one which has burst, one being on the outside and two within the boiler. The men within the boiler escaped with trifling injuries, but the poor fellow on the outside was killed on the spot. The noise caused by the explosion was great, it was heard and felt several miles from Cramlington. Nothing has as yet transpired as to the cause of the explosion. It will, of course, form the subject of an enquiry before the coroner. The damage done by the explosion is very considerable, and about 400 pitmen and lads will be thrown out of employment some time, until the boilers and engines are put into a working state again.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

Nov. 16.—The Iron Trade is less active than we noticed it a short time ago, owing principally to the strike in the London building trades, and a diminution of exports; but, notwithstanding, it is in a healthy condition. Orders continue to arrive steadily, and the mills and forges are in full operation. The makers of first-class brands find no difficulty in obtaining the full rates of quarter-day.

The Coal Trade is very active, and the demand continues to increase weekly. The competition with the South Yorkshire coalowners for the London trade continues, and we learn that the pits in general are yielding more than an average supply. The coal trade in Derbyshire is much brisker than at any period during the last few years. The Staveley Collieries are now yielding about 200 tons per month more than at this period last year. Mr. Barrow, the proprietor of these works, is a tolerably good customer to the Midland Railway, paying them in carriage alone something approaching 50,000l. per annum. These figures will show the gigantic nature of these works. Messrs. Firth, of Whittington, Derbyshire, who manufacture steel under a German patent, are enlarging their works. The metal is highly approved, and we understand Messrs. Firth have purchased the sole right of using it in England. Messrs. Bainbridge and partners are working the colliery in the same locality which was commenced by Messrs. Harrison and Muschamp.

The inquest on the body of George Hayes, ironstone miner, who was killed in an ironstone pit at Wingerworth, near Chesterfield, was held on Tuesday, when a number of witnesses were examined, whose evidence tended to show how desirable it is that Government should have a staff of Inspectors for these mines. Two other men lie in a very precarious state, and but faint hopes are entertained of the recovery of Mitchell, who has received more serious injuries than the man Cullen. On Monday morning week these three men were at work in a bord-gate, when an explosion occurred, which killed one and severely injured the other two. The deputy of the pit, Enoch Goodwin, whose duty it is to inspect the workings every morning before the men descend, is not proved to have done so, though he stated that he went down the pit at a quarter-past 5 in the morning, but he was not seen by the miners. The men worked with naked lights, and the underground bailiff stated that a person might go down the pit a hundred times with a naked candle, and not meet with any gas. Goodwin was described by the managers as a man of good character, steady, and attentive to his duties. The coroner attributed the accident to the slight inspection of the works which Goodwin made on the Monday morning, after they had stood for two nights and a day. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," accompanying it with a recommendation that a more rigid examination should take place every morning. Mr. Cooper, one of the managers of the works, promised that this suggestion should be attended to, and the proceedings terminated.

We are glad to observe that the Midland Company intend to apply to Parliament in the ensuing session for powers to enable them to construct a line between Rowsley and Buxton. This line will, if constructed, open out a large mineral field in Derbyshire, and will give rise to a wide spirit of speculation in our lead mines. Under present circumstances, the principal objection to augment lead mining operations in Derbyshire is the great expense of coal, owing to its having to be conveyed to the mines from very long distances, but should the present line be made we shall have an abundant supply of coal at a cheap rate, and steam-engines will soon increase and multiply in the Peak of Derbyshire.

The late rains have inundated many of the Derbyshire lead mines, and in those shafts where there is no steam power some time will elapse before it can be got out.

Mill Dam Mine shares have been sold this week at 20s. each premium. The half-yearly meeting of the Mill Town Lead Mining Company will be held next Wednesday. On Friday there will be a sale of ore, when it is expected that from 120 to 140 loads will be measured. The accounts of this company for the past half-year are very satisfactory, 39,362 14s. 6d. having been received for lead ore, &c., 1200l. paid in dividends of 5s. per

share, and 208l. carried to the next half-year. The mine is now looking well and doing well.

At length the long strike amongst the miners in the employ of the Wharfedale Silkstone Colliery terminated on Friday last, and the whole of the "black sheep" were driven by force from the colliery. The police were called in a large body to preserve order. All is now quiet.

THE MINING EXCHANGE.

A general meeting of subscribers was held at Spread Eagle-court, on Thursday,

Mr. DUNFORD in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, after having read the notice convening the meeting, observed that it was unnecessary for him to trespass upon their time, as all were well aware of the object of the meeting—they had, according to the advertisement, to discuss the passing of Mr. Lelean's accounts, the appointment of a Chairman and committee of management, and the adoption of rules and regulations. It would be for the meeting to consider how far those subjects proposed for consideration were worthy of being carried out. It was for them to make any suggestions they thought likely to aid in the complete development of their institution, and not for him to offer any proposition on the point. With these remarks, he would call upon Mr. Lelean to read a report which he had prepared to present to the meeting.

Mr. LELEAN then read the subjoined report:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—Owing to the increasing amount of business in the Mining Market, I found it necessary about three weeks since to consult a few friends, with a view of establishing a place wherein the gentlemen connected with mining enterprise might assemble for the transaction of their business; feeling assured that the time had arrived when the shareholders and others connected with the London mining market would willingly support an Exchange instead of continuing to deal at so ignominious a place of business as the "Corner."

The result of my consultations with but a few of the gentlemen interested was gratifying in the extreme; for I not only found a general desire to see the project carried out as speedily as possible, but received the most ample assurances that I should not be unsupported. My first business was to ascertain the names of those gentlemen prepared to become members of the institution then in embryo; and my next to collect the subscriptions promised for enabling my views to be carried out.

Having so far succeeded in laying a foundation upon which the superstructure might be raised, I felt myself justified in renting rooms from the Bank of Australasia; ordering the requisite agreement to be drawn up; purchasing the furniture necessary for the institution; and, as the Mining Exchange is now an established fact, it becomes my duty to render an account of my stewardship; and I, therefore, beg to hand you, Mr. Chairman, the statement of accounts, being proud to congratulate myself upon the success of my enterprise, and upon being enabled to present you with so favourable a balance-sheet. The present prosperity is greater than I could have hoped for in so young an institution; but I trust every transaction connected with mine share dealing through members of the Mining Exchange will be characterised by an amount of straightforwardness and integrity which will inspire capitalists and the public with confidence in every respect equal to that of a similar establishment, which possesses the advantage of a century's existence.

Short as has been the time since the Mining Exchange was first proposed, I am glad to state it has now fifty-two members, amongst whom may be enumerated the most respectable of the profession; and I have no hesitation in predicting that the day is not far distant when the enterprise, although it has been commenced in an unostentatious manner, will be generally recognised as one of the most important aids to the complete and profitable development of the mineral wealth of the kingdom.

Before concluding my report, I may be permitted to add a few words with regard to the present position of mining speculation in this country, more particularly in those districts where metallic mines are worked; for, indispensable as coal is to the prosecution of all kinds of mining, coal mines continue to be worked almost invariably by private individuals, or by private partnerships, so that as far as mine share dealing is concerned, coal mining is a comparatively unimportant branch of the business. The value of metals obtained from British ores in a single year (the year 1854) was very nearly 15,000,000l.; and the mineral raised in Cornwall alone during the same period realised considerably over 1,500,000l. The copper, tin, and lead mines stand highest in the list, though iron, manganite, and zinc likewise occupy a very respectable position; and the comparatively unknown ores of nickel, uranium, and arsenic are so steadily increasing each year in value that abundant proof is afforded that it is by no means advisable for adventurers to neglect them whenever they are found in workable quantities in their mines. I might continue these statistics through every county in the kingdom, thanks to the untiring energy of Mr. Robert Hunt, the Keeper of Mining Records at the Government School of Mines (to whom, by the way, we have learned from the *Mining Journal*, it is proposed to present a testimonial—a fund being now raised, to which I trust all having the welfare of mining at heart will subscribe); and I doubt not the particulars would be equally interesting; but for the present the foregoing will suffice, it being simply requisite to impress upon all that wherever mining is judiciously and energetically carried on the returns are enormous.

In conclusion, I need scarcely remark all that is necessary to ensure increased prosperity to the Mining Exchange is unanimity and integrity on the part of its members, coupled with a similar amount of energy to that which has been exercised by the gentlemen (and particularly Mr. James Crofts) who have so kindly assisted me in its establishment.

The CHAIRMAN said that it appeared, from the statement of accounts which Mr. Lelean had handed him, that subscriptions had been received, up to the present time, from 52 members, amounting to 260l., out of which there had been paid 75 guineas for rent of their rooms to Michaelmas, 1860, and various other sums for furniture, printing, &c., which left a balance in the bank to Mr. Lelean's credit, on their behalf, of 154l. 16s. 6d. They had also an estimate of the liabilities which would be incurred in the ensuing year, from which it appeared that at Michaelmas, 1860, there would, even assuming that not another subscription was received, be 25l. remaining in hand.

Mr. E. KING was glad to see so satisfactory a statement, and had no doubt that the estimated balance would be considerably increased before the time named.

Mr. R. TREVELYAN could not see the necessity for delaying the passing of the accounts for a moment.

Mr. P. WATSON thought that they had sufficient confidence in Mr. Lelean to take his word that they were correct, and considered it would be expressing a want of confidence towards him to require an audit. He would, therefore, move that they be approved and passed, and that the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Lelean for the trouble he had taken, and was sure he would find plenty of gentlemen to second him.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. T. P. THOMAS, and carried unanimously. During the discussion upon the accounts, a subscription was handed in from Mr. James Lane, jun., but it was unanimously decided that as he had not come in before the meeting had commenced he could only be admitted upon complying with such conditions as might be passed at the meeting for the admission of new members.

The CHAIRMAN then moved the next business was the election of a Chairman and a committee of management, and as some difference of opinion existed with regard to the latter, they had better be considered separately.

Mr. BIRDSAY begged, then, to propose that Mr. Dunford be the Chairman of the Mining Exchange. Mr. Dunford had been long connected with mining, and was now concerned in the management of some of the best mines in the market; so that he (Mr. Birdsay) did not think they could find a man that would serve them better—the resolution was carried by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN would have thought it better to have dealt with the question of committee first; but as the meeting had thought otherwise, he, of course, would not interfere. If he was to understand that he had been chosen their Chairman, he thanked them for the honour they had conferred upon him, and trusted that the institution would prove advantageous to the interest in which they were all concerned. Finding himself in the position of Chairman, he would endeavour to do his duty so as give satisfaction to all, notwithstanding the conflicting interests with which he would necessarily have to deal. If he succeeded in filling the chair to their satisfaction, he would feel proud at the end of the year of having accomplished the task he had undertaken. He believed they were all desirous of the same object in view—that of benefiting themselves and the mining interest generally. Indeed, his opinion was that they could not better succeed in benefiting themselves than by letting their clients feel that they were ever ready to benefit them. He believed the large acquisition to their numbers before next year would enable them to secure for themselves as good a position as they could desire. In conclusion, he would only say that he trusted all would do their best to bring the affair to a successful issue.

Mr. LELEAN said it was the unanimous opinion of the members, he believed, that the appointment of the committee of management had better remain in abeyance for the present; and he certainly thought that it would be much better to postpone all thought of such appointment until the institution was of greater age.

Mr. PETTY thought that was a point which the chairman must settle, as to leave him without a committee to assist him might throw more responsibility on him than he would feel inclined to undertake.

The CHAIRMAN did not see any difficulty on that point; he was merely chairman of the body, and if any question came before him, which he could not settle by his own satisfaction all he would have to do was to call a meeting of the members. It would involve no difficulty whatever at present.

Mr. J. CROFTS said that, having had the pleasure of assisting Mr. Lelean in carrying out his views for the establishment of the Exchange, he might observe that the present was merely the nucleus, in his opinion, of a larger institution. It would be better for them to deal with the question of committee at some future time. At present it was decidedly better to have no committee; he would, therefore, move that, in the opinion of this meeting, it is at present inexpedient to appoint a committee of management.—Seconded and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the next question, the adoption of a code of rules and regulations, had better also be postponed, as it appeared to him that in the course of their business they would be far better able to decide what rules would best suit the requirements of the case.

Mr. LELEAN agreed with the Chairman as to its being unadvisable to adopt a code of resolutions, but remarked there were one or two rules which they required at present. He, therefore, proposed that, in cases of firms, one partner should be required to pay the full subscription of 2l. 10s. per annum; that country members should be admissible on payment of 10s. per annum; and that 1l. 1s. per annum be paid for each recognised clerk permitted to deal in the Exchange. The necessary resolutions for establishing these propositions were, after some discussion, unanimously passed.

Mr. CROFTS proposed, and it was resolved, that monthly meetings for the admission of new members be held on the first Tuesday in each month, and that the names of the gentlemen proposed to be admitted be posted in the Exchange for at least one week previously to being balloted for.

Upon the motion of Mr. P. Watson, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. W. Lelean be the treasurer of the institution, and Mr. Lelean acknowledged the honour conferred. Thanks having been voted to Mr. Crofts and the Chairman, the meeting was dissolved.

SALE OF MINE SHARES.—Mr. T. P. Thomas submitted for sale, by public auction, on Thursday, the undermentioned shares. The room was well attended, and the bidding, in several instances, very spirited. The following were the lots offered and prices realised:—10 West Rosewarne, 12s. 6d.; 40 ditto, 10s. 6d.; 10 ditto, 11s.; 10 ditto, 11s. 6d.; 10 ditto, 12s.; 1 Bryndford Hall, withdrawn; 10 Wacunas, 11s.; 5 South Caradon Wheel Hooper, 10s. 6d.; 5 North Rhine, reserved price; 15 Great Hewas, withdrawn; 20 Great Wheel Martha, ditto; 100 Wheel Charlotte, withdrawn in consequence of the present unfavourable position of affairs; 50 Tolcarne, passed; 1 North Roskar, 16s. 6d.; 1 ditto, 16s. 12s. 6d.; 1 Wheel Seton, reserved price; 50 Pen-deen, 21s. 17s. 6d.; 5 Treowistia, 25s.; 25 Central Minera. The auctioneer, in submitting this lot, stated that the remarks in last week's *Journal* were an entire fabrication, and withal the slightest foundation. The author was known to the directors, but it was much feared that any legal proceedings against him would be without any beneficial result to the shareholders. A case had, however, been laid before counsel, to ascer-

tain if a criminal information could not be filed. Under any circumstances, a court of justice would prove who was right. No bid being made, the shares were withdrawn. 25 East Rosewarne, 11s.; 500 Round Hill realised from 7s. to 8s. 3d.; these shares were withdrawn during the sale, and afterwards submitted to public competition, after several parties had left the room.

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS.—The business of the Mining Market is taking such an excessive flight upwards as to become, in a certain degree, bewildering, and it requires a cool head to transact the business well within the hours allotted to its performance, so as to dispatch results by post. That this state of things is owing to the superior organisation already established in the buying and selling of shares needs no proof, since the more reflecting portion of the investing public will instinctively resort to those sources of investment where the greatest amount of good is offered with the least amount of risk, and although it would be premature at the present moment to announce that, *par excellence*, British mining is to be encouraged in preference to all other industrial pursuits, it may be allowed to take its place as a rising item in the great commercial scale of Britain. A peculiar fact, and quite unprecedented so far as the experience of the writer extends, is that at no period has the business in shares been of a sounder description than at present, making it difficult to point out what is the name of a doubtful mine, however euphonious its title, which is not already, as it would appear, discarded from the atmosphere of the Mining Exchange, thus simply proving that the publicity and competition as consequences of the hourly juxtaposition of 50 or 60 individuals engaged in the same pursuit, tends at once to clarify the mass and to create groups, whose natural specific gravity will direct them, when once on the way, to utter oblivion. Concocters of mere schemes for amassing the public, and at the same time taxing them heavily in their amusement, may, the writer firmly believes, begin already to count upon their avocation as rapidly drawing to an end.

Some specialities in mines will prevent the writer on this occasion going into a disquisition on mines generally. Some heavy clouds have come over (but they will not eventually overcome) certain mines in which a large business has been done, and not very particularly confined to individual brokers or dealers, but generally diffused over the market. These mines are the CENTRAL MINERA and the NORTH MINERA, and in treating of them they may be classed together as having been conjointly attacked by a correspondent of the *Journal*, writing under the name of "Truth." It is difficult to conceive how any respectable individual could venture to denounce the *bona fides* of the management of these mines in terms so precise as to challenge enquiry and to defy denial; it being alleged in the strongest language that extraneous lead ores had been smuggled into the returns of the ores of both mines, in order to create a fictitious sale in amount, and so as to mystify or mislead the public as to the real capability of the mines in question to produce mineral, the deception charged acting, of course, as a lever to raise the value of the shares. An awful responsibility certainly rests upon the shoulders of any one who makes such a charge, unless he is able to substantiate it, not inferentially or by circumstantial evidence, but clearly as matter of fact. The writer offers no opinion on the result of an enquiry which must inevitably ensue (possibly in a court of law), since the assumption of a defendant on the part of "Truth" either alleges a delusion on his part or a hardiness as to the result of enquiry, which makes the matter as it stands at this moment a perfect mystery as to who, if any, are really implicated in the grave charges of downright dishonesty in the management of two mines figuring as more than important in the lists of the day. The writer is happy to say that he is in no way mixed up in the question, except that he may sustain some pecuniary loss by shares in Central Minera having been thrown upon his hands (which is distasteful to him as a broker, and not a dealer in shares), in consequence of the letter in question; but his anxiety is for the confounding capitalists who have acquired a large number of the shares, if not by his recommendation, at least by his joining in the general appreciation of them as a marketable and profitable article to buy. Here the question rests for the present.

From Mr. JAMES LANE.—There appears to have been an average amount of business transacted during the week. The chief transactions have been in the leading dividend and progressive mines. The Caradon district has claimed the attention of buyers. WEST CARADON, EAST CARADON, MARKE VALLEY, CARADON AND SLADE, and GREAT CARADON shares have been freely dealt in. The principal tin mine of the extreme West find buyers, especially those which, from their highly encouraging position, demand particular notice, among which may be named TREVELYAN, DULCO, &c., whilst WENDRON CONSOLS, FUSION, EAST WHEAL LOVELL, and GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE shares have changed hands—the latter having receded since the unfortunate run which took place, are again in request at present quotations.

NORTH DOWLS shares continue to claim attention, and notwithstanding slight fluctuations in the market, last week's quotations. At a meeting held on Tuesday it was resolved to increase the number of shares from 2000 to 6000, into which the mine will in future be divided. EAST BASSET, UNITED MINES, WEST CARADON, and others have slightly receded; whilst HOLMBURN, UNITY, WEST TOLVADEN, EAST RUSSELL, MARY ANN, CARN BREA, &c., have had an advance. EAST RUSSELL shares have been largely dealt in, and the rise fully supported. EAST CARADON shares have shown a tendency to rise during the early part of the week, but have fluctuated very much since, probably only for a greater and more permanent rise. HARBRETT shares have been in request; and SOUTHWICK shares have experienced both a rise and fall. CARADON CONSOLS shares have been sought for at advanced prices. A false attempt has been made to create an enquiry for these shares, but has resulted in unsatisfactory business. ALFRED CONSOLS is reported to have improved in the 140, where the lot is worth from 20l. to 30l. per fathom, as far as seen. Shares have been in demand at an advance. NEW WHEAL FRANCES shares have receded very much since Wednesday. WHEAL EDWARD is looking something better, especially in the look of the 61 east, where they have a productive lot coming in. The 61 west has slightly improved, and still looking better. WHEAL MARY EMMA a very important division of tin is anticipated at the engine-shaft, which is rapidly progressing towards the junction of two or more lots. The ground has changed, and more congenial to the return of tin. The mundie is gone, and tin coming in. The lot is composed of tin and quartz. A few days will be required before anything positive can be stated. WHEAL FULMERE are opening out a great discovery in both the east and west ends; the former being worth full 60l. and the latter 30l. per fm. They purpose sampling monthly instead of two-monthly, as previously. The next sampling will for the month be equal to that which will be sold next week, and expected to produce upwards of 700l. These results are from the adit level. It is intended to erect a large and powerful engine and crusher as soon as required, which will be paid, as well as the dividends, from the discoveries made. WHEAL UNITY is looking very promising, and in four or five months there is every reason to calculate on a very considerable improvement, when the 55 ad is expected to reach the course of ore gone down and seen at the 30. The 55 and 65 fm. levels have improved since my last.

At NORTH CROFTY they are looking remarkably well, having a very rich lode in a winze below the 140, west of Hille's shaft, estimated to be worth from 100l. to 200l. per fm. and there is a good lode in the same end. The 150 east is producing excellent work in tin. There are other points looking very well. EAST TREVELYAN (formerly Wheal Trevelyan) has been taken up and is about to be worked vigorously, under very favourable advantages, being immediately east of West Trevelyan. The present valuable discoveries in the latter mine are within 100 fm. of the boundary, and is joined (south-west) by Wheal Caroline, where a 70-in. cylinder steam-engine is being erected, with excellent prospects. WEST TREVELYAN is likely to become a dividend mine in 1860. The mine is opening out exceedingly well, and the shaft is down to the 38, where the lode is of a very productive character. The 28 west has considerably improved this week, and is approaching the rich course of ore gone down in the 20. A winze has been sunk 15 fm. behind the present 20 end, where the lode is producing good quality ore. At WHEAL TOLVADEN they have an improvement in the 20 end, east of the engine-shaft, which looks well for further improvement. At NEW WHEAL TOLVADEN the shaft is down 6 fm. below the 20, which end is producing good work for tin, and the slopes in the back are rich for tin. Other points are looking well. WHEAL HARBRETT continues to look very well, especially in the deeper levels, where, at present, the ore is of richer quality. Almost every point now working is in good ore ground. EAST ROSEWARNE appears to be opening out very promising; although the lode is not large it is improving in depth. At ST. DAY UNITED the 14 end is worth from 24l. to 30l. per fm.; the slopes in the same level west are worth 20l. per fm. The lode at BILTING's shaft, below the 144, is worth from 60l. to 60l. per fathom. There are other points looking very promising for a further increase in the value of the ore ground. TOLCARNE bids fair to become a productive mine should the lode hold down. They are raising a fair quantity of ore from and about the adit levels, both east and west of Field's shaft.

PROVIDENCE MINES are not looking so well as they did some few weeks since, and WHEAL MARGARET is by no means improved. It is not so promising by a great deal, as its returns will shortly show. DUNLO is looking excellent, having recently cut into a new run of tin ground at the engine-shaft, which has hitherto been recent. At TREVELYAN they have cleared up the sump-shaft to the bottom, and found an excellent lode standing there, full 3 feet wide, and worth 8s. per barrow for tin. The lode has been proved for scores of fathoms, and the mine must give large profits in a few months. The 76 end, from Wheal Kitty, is within 7 fm. of the boundary, where the lode is very good indeed for tin. At EAST PROVIDENCE there is nothing new, nor is much expected until they reach the granite formation. ROSEWALL HILL and RANSOM is very much improved, and likely to pay well; they have a very fine lode at the shaft. WHEAL HARBRETT continues the same, and will require another heavy call.

WENDRON CONSOLS is looking exceedingly well, and likely to increase its dividends at the next account meeting to 3l. per share. EAST WHEAL LOVELL is not looking quite so well at present; no meeting will be held this quarter, as the purser is not in a position to give a dividend, but hopes to do so by the end of the next quarter. TREWOLIA is in fork, but nothing of importance doing at present. BASSET and GUYLLS (late Por-kellis) is doing well, and the shares are firmly held, in anticipation of great improvement. At WHEAL FUSION they had an excellent discovery in the 20 end west. It saw, except alone of tin, weighing 46 cwt., at Helston, from that level, considered to be half tin; this, with the other improvements in the mine, will enable it to successfully develop it. At SITHNEY WHEAL FULLER the engine is idle, and all operations suspended, and legal proceedings have been commenced by the lord and the working men against the adventurers.

GREAT WHEAL VOR is very poor throughout the mine at present. East Wheal Metal and Penzance are looking very well, and raising sufficient tin to pay cost, if disconnected from the western mine. They sold, on the 7th, 2274 11s. 8d. worth of tin, and the cost must be upwards of 5000l., consequently there will be a loss of 3000l. on the month's working, and it is not likely they will increase their returns next month. At GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE the agents expect to secure the shaft in about a fortnight or three weeks. Blueburrow and the other parts of the mine are looking exceedingly well. It is expected that they will raise from 10 to 12 tons of tin this month, without the aid of any from the rich discovery recently made on Carnmel lode, which has been completely blocked up by the late run. The lode in the 18 end east, on Carnmel, is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, worth from 2s. to 3s. per sack. My correspondent adds—Since writing your last, a further improvement has taken place in driving the 36 end, east of Fyner's shaft, on Carnmel lode; the level has been extended far beyond the old level, and is now to be cut in north, and to all appearance the results will be most beneficial, there being every probability of having as rich a lode as at Hoking's shaft, in the same level. In the 36, at Blueburrow shaft, both east and west, they have a good lode. They intend sampling this day (Saturday), 10 tons of tin, the produce of three

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This is often done by comparing current performance with a desired state or goal. If there is a significant difference, a problem is identified.

SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.
[DUFER, BECK, and SATLES refer to the Editor of the *Mining Journal*.] 66

II SUBSCRIBERS ARE REQUESTED TO FORWARD THEIR NAMES to the honorary secretary, JOHN DARLINGTON, Esq., 36, Cannon-street, London.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY. At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Caledonian Railway Company, held at the Merchants' Hall, Glasgow, on Tuesday, the 15th day of November, 1859.

It was resolved unanimously—
That the agreement for an amalgamation of the Caledonian, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and Scottish Central Railway Companies, dated 8th, 9th, and 10th of November, 1859, which has now been read to the meeting, be ratified and approved.
THOS. SALKELD, Chairman.
ARCH. GIBSON, Sec.
The thanks of the meeting were given to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.
ARCH. GIBSON, Sec.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED). Capital £25,000, in shares of £1 each (with power to increase it to £100,000). Deposit 5s. per share. Incorporated under Joint Stock Companies Acts, 1856-57-58. Under the direction of a Council and Managing Committee appointed by the shareholders.

RANKERS—Grass, Son, and Fossenden, 29, Bedford-row, W.C.
SECRETARY—Sittwell Harris.
OFFICES AND MANUFACTORY.
Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Gough Street North, GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.
ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The leading feature of this company is, that it investigates the merit of any invention submitted to it by the aid of scientific and practical men, selected with special regard to their qualifications as impartial judges. Such inventions as are approved are patented or registered, and manufactured by the company, for sale, on a scale sufficient to establish their value, without cost to the inventor, who will share, under agreement, in all profits arising therefrom.
As an earnest of these intentions, the managing committee have secured a long lease, on most advantageous terms, of extensive premises, containing a spacious manufactory, provided with suitable plant, where models can be made and tried, and patented articles manufactured for sale.
Valuable patents already arranged for are now being so manufactured, at a net profit of 500 per cent.; while several very promising inventions are under consideration.
The advantages thus enumerated justify the directors in recommending the undertaking to the notice of small capitalists, as an investment well worthy their special consideration. That the large mass of inventions are unable to carry out their designs is a fact patent to most practical observers. It is equally true that a great number of cases only require the judgment and kindly assistance of scientific and practical men to render them productive of immense public benefit. It is incontrovertible that our national importance and wealth have been more promoted by inventors than by any other class of men. Arkwright, Watt, Cort, Stephenson, and other names scarcely less eminent, have produced an amount of wealth almost beyond calculation, though their inventions were received at first with coldness and incredulity. In short, all the improvements for our convenience and comfort, dating from a state of barbarism to one of high civilisation, are but the cumulative results of inventing ingenuity.
It must not be overlooked by the shareholder that a patent gives an exclusive trade with the customers of the world, and that this company will possess in no common degree such advantages as will, on the average, be immensely productive, and ensure a dividend that may surprise, and most satisfy all investors.
Applications for shares, and full prospectus giving the fullest information, to be made, personally or by letter, to the secretary, at the offices, as above.

COLZA OIL, FOR MINERS' SAFETY LAMPS, HIGHLY REFINED. TAYLOR AND EDWARDS, No. 1, CROMFORD COURT, MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

ONE SHILLING PER ACRE—EMIGRATION—NEW GRANADA.
THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED) is about to PLOT OUT TWENTY THOUSAND ACRES OF FREEHOLD LANDS in their healthy uplands, about 40 miles from the coast, near Carthagena, and is PREPARED to GRANT ALLOTMENTS to emigrants on very favourable terms. Arrangements made for passage, &c. These possessions may be reached in 18 days from Southampton.—Apply at the offices of the company, 38, King William-street, London-bridge.
Emigration agents will be appointed.

FIFTEEN to TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in COLESHILL TIN and COPPER MINES.
Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

MESSRS. TREDDINICK AND CO. MINING ENGINEERS.
SEND their SELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea.
Maps of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, 5s. per copy.
Plans per post of the Buller and Basset, Great Var, Alfred Consols, the Providence and Margaret Districts, 2s. 6d. each.
Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are free from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.
Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Mining Shares.—78, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

LEICESTER, BRACHE, AND TEAGUE, CONSULTING
MINING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS, AND GENERAL MINING AGENTS, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, PROCURE MINING LEASES ON ELIGIBLE TERMS from the GOVERNMENT OF VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, on receipt of a remittance for £200, to cover costs of lease, survey and report, &c.
Messrs. LEICESTER, BRACHE, AND TEAGUE OFFER to TAKE the MANAGEMENT of MINING COMPANIES, and PROVIDE OFFICE ACCOMMODATION, for a free interest in the capital stock of the company.
For further particulars, apply to Mr. RICHARD MIDDLETON, Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.
N.B.—All remittances must be made through our bankers, the Bank of Australia.

LEICESTER, BRACHE, AND TEAGUE UNDERTAKE the SALE OF ENGINES AND MACHINERY FOR MINING PURPOSES, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.—For particulars, apply to Mr. R. MIDDLETON, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

THE SHAREHOLDER. Devoted to the guidance and protection of joint-stock investors.

Original Articles upon the following, among other subjects:—A Batch of Insurance Offices, chiefly given to a repudiating weakness—Mining Enterprise (No. II.)—The Cost-Book & the Limited Liability System—Income Tax Defalcations—The Liverpool and London Insurance Company, and its Promised Reply to Mr. Matthew Forster—An Analysis of New Mining Projects—The Great Northern Copper Company of Australia—The St. Louis (Newfoundland) Company—Productive Co-operative Workmen's Association &c. Non-productive Strikes—A Novel Insurance Company—Autobiography of the Old Lady of Threadneedle-street (continued)—With the Reviews of the Money and Share Market, and all the Mining, Railway, and General Commercial News of the Week.
Twenty-four pages, Seventy-two columns. Price, 5d.
Published by G. Maddick, 1, Crane-court, Fleet-street, and to be had of all news-vendors.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES. Full particulars of the most important Dividend and Progressive Mines will be found in the Fourth Edition of

BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT. Recently published, by J. H. MURCHISON, F.G.S., F.R.S.

Mr. Murchison also publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, giving, at the same time, the Position and Prospects of the Mines at the end of each quarter, the Dividends Paid, &c. price 1s. Reliable information and advice will at any time be given by Mr. Murchison, either personally or by letter, at his offices, No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, where copies of the above publications can be obtained.

Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of miners.—*Mining Journal*.

The book will be found extremely valuable.—*Observer*.

A valuable guide to investors.—*Herapath*.

Mr. Murchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has placed, for a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making investments in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation and unproductive outlay of capital in mines.—*Morning Herald*.

A valuable little book.—*Globe*.

Of special interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of investing in mines.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Parties requiring information on mining investments will find no better and safer instructor than Mr. Murchison.—*Leeds Times*.

As a guide for the investment of capital in mining operations is inestimable. One of the most valuable mining publications which has come under our notice, and contains more information than any other on the subject of which it treats.—*Derby Telegraph*.

To those who wish to invest capital in British Mines, this work is of the first importance.—*Wellman*.

Presents desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations, will find this work a very useful guide.—*Warwick Advertiser*.

It is full of carefully compiled and reliable information relative to all the known mines in the United Kingdom.—*Sheffield Free Press*.

Those interested in mining affairs, or who are desirous of becoming speculators, should obtain and carefully peruse the work.—*Monmouth Beacon*.

Every person engaged, or who thinks of connecting himself, with mining speculations should possess himself of this book.—*North Wales Chronicle*.

A very valuable book.—*Cornwall Gazette*. (Glasgow Examiner).

All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines should peruse this able work. We believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found.—*Plymouth Herald*.

With such a work in print, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it before laying out his capital.—*Post Herald*.

Mr. Murchison will be a safe and trustworthy guide, so far as British Mines are concerned.—*Daily Express*.

Is deserving the attention of every one who seeks profitable investment of his capital.—*Brighton Examiner*.

This is really a practical work for the capitalist.—*Stockport Advertiser*.

All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, would do well to consult this very useful work.—*Spanish Express*.

To capitalists the work will prove very serviceable.—*Birmingham Mercury*.

Of great value to capitalists.—*Southland Times*.

Board of Admiralty, Somerset House.

SALE OF PROVISIONS, &c. AT DEPTFORD.—THE
COMMISSIONERS FOR EXECUTING THE OFFICE OF LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT WILL PUT UP TO SALE, in Her Majesty's Victualling Yard, at Deptford, SEVERAL LOTS OF PROVISIONS, SEAMEN'S and MARINE CLOTHING, VICTUALLING, TRANSPORT, and MEDICAL STORES, consisting of salt beef and pork, cooks' fat, biscuit and biscuit stiffs, casks and staves, cloth jackets, shoes, coats, blankets, bed rugs, bedding, &c., all lying in the said yard.
Persons wishing to view the lots must apply to the Superintendent for notes of admission for that purpose. Catalogues and conditions of sale may be had here and at the yard.
Admiralty, Somerset-place, November 12, 1859.

East India House.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA
IN COUNCIL, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FINANCE COMMITTEE will be READY, on or before TUESDAY, the 29th inst., to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY—
FIG IRON.
And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the secretariat office, where the proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said 29th day of November, 1859, after which hour no tender will be received.
India Office, November 15, 1859.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the Cause of WILLIAMS v. HALL.
IN RE ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS MINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in the above-mentioned Cause, and dated the 14th day of October last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELDEN at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 30th day of November inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING—
20 (TWENTY) SHARES of the said mine.
Of and in the said MINE.
For further information, application may be made to Mr. CHILCOTT, solicitor, Truro; or to Mr. S. HEATH, Jun., plaintiff's solicitor, 10, Basinghall-street, London.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, November 15, 1859.

THE SPITAL TONGUES COLLIERY, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

MESSRS. ANDERSON AND MACK WILL SELL, BY
AUCTION, at the Tuff Hotel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of November, 1859, at One o'clock in the afternoon, all that current going colliery, called the SPITAL TONGUES COLLIERY, situated in the borough and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, near the military barracks.
The ground upon which the colliery and colliery buildings stand comprises about 1 acre and 2 roods, was lately held under lease from the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, for a term of 10 years, and is now held from year to year, at the yearly rent of £124, and a tenths rent of 5s. per ten for all coal worked from other mines and drawn to bank at the pit of the said colliery.
At the shaft on the said ground, held under the hospital, the vendors have liberty to draw and bring to bank all coal worked by them under portions of the Towa Moor, Nuns Moor, and Castle Leazes, held under lease from the Corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for the term of 31 years, from the 25th of March, 1835, with additional portions held in tenancy from year to year, at the certain yearly rent of £200 for the whole, with tenths rents in respect of coal comprised in the above lease, of 15s. per ten for round coals, and 6s. 6d. per ten for small coals, and from the remaining portion of the royalty of 20s. per ten for round coals, and 10s. per ten for small coals. The upper seam of coal is principally wrought on, at the depth of 56 fms., and is well known in the district, and commands a large trade for the supply of the town of Newcastle, and the surrounding districts.
The machinery and other stock are in excellent condition, and the colliery in the greatest state of efficiency, and capable of raising a large quantity of coal. A new steam winding engine has been recently erected underground, and an air shaft, capable of being connected with the working shaft, has been sunk on ground adjoining, at considerable expense.
The colliery will be sold as it now exists, in One Lot, as a current going concern, and will comprise the dwelling-houses, cottages, shops, brick kilns, erections, steam-engines, machinery, plant, and live and dead stock above and underground, the above and underground rails, railways, a tunnel 1½ miles in length, and a wharf and staiths for shipping coals on the River Tyne, near the Osburne. Also, 82 workmen's cottages, with gardens attached, held under a lease for a term of 99 years, from the 1st day of May, 1836, at a ground rent of £10. Also, certain houses and shops, with gardens attached, held under lease for the term of 99 years, from the 1st day of May, 1836, at a ground rent of £5. Also, a parcel of ground, held under lease for the term of 99 years, from the 1st day of May, 1836, at a small ground rent. Also, two other parcels of ground, containing together 2664 square yards, held under lease for the term of 99 years, from the 1st day of May, 1836, at a small ground rent. Parts of the above three parcels of ground have been sublet as building sites, and have been built upon, such parts yielding to the vendors a yearly rent of £18. Also, a freehold close, containing 3 acres, or thereabouts, in which the air shaft before mentioned is sunk. Also, two freehold cottages, situated near the said close. Also, a public-house and certain tenements, adjoining the Staith, near the Osburne. The tunnel passes under certain parcels of ground not belonging to the vendors, and for the liberty of such passage annual rents, amounting to £180, are payable. Plans, printed particulars, and all further information, may be obtained of Messrs. CHATER, ANDRETT, and CHATER, and Mr. JOHN FLEMING, solicitors to the official liquidators of the Northumberland and Durham District Railway Company, at their office in St. Nicholas-square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and of the auctioneers.

STEAM-ENGINES AND MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE, AT PENSTRUTHAL MINE, NEAR REDRUTH.

MR. LITTLE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on the above MINE,
on Tuesday, the 29th of November inst., commencing at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the WHOLE of the VALUABLE ENGINES and MATERIALS thereon:—
An excellent 60 in. cylinder ENGINES, nearly new, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 9 ft. in shaft, with two boilers about 10 tons each.
1 24 in. steam-whim and crusher, with boiler about 8 tons.
2 horse-whims and shaft pulleys.
2 balance-bobs.
1 angle-bob.
2 capstans.
2 shears.
3 large flat-rope sheaves, with blocks.
2 shaft tackles.
1 6 ft. 6 in. capstan, about 150 fms.
12 and 11 in. capstan-rope, about 130 fms.
1 whim-rope.
1 winch-chain.
8 2 ft. flat-rope pulleys and stands.
20 flat-rod rolls.
11 13 in. pumps.
19 12 in. pumps.
34 11 in. pumps.
31 10 in. pumps.
15 7 in. pumps.
20 6 in. pumps.
3 12 in. H-pieces.
1 10 in. H-piece.
1 8 in. H-piece.
1 7 in. H-piece.
60 fms. and 6 in. rod plates.
4 12 in. top doorpieces.
One large drop sheave, paired fall blocks; bucket rods, staples and glands; rod pins and pin rings; flange bells; 100 fms. of 1½ in. and 1½ in. rods; 100 fms. of 3 in. and 1½ in. of skip rope, 4-wheel skip, two tram wagons, 4 tons of tram iron, three machines, 250 fms. of wood air-pipes, 60 fms. of 7 and 8 in. ladders, one 40 in. smith's bellows, two anvils, two vices, three smith's cranes, mauls, smiths and miners' tools, screw tools; beam, scales, and stand; a quantity of wrought and cast-iron, two carpenter's benches, wood shelve, old brass, a large quantity of new and old timber, with all the account-house furniture, &c.
The whole of the above are in good condition, and can be recommended with every confidence to the mining public.
For further particulars, apply to the agent on the mine; or at the offices of the auctioneer, Redruth.—Dated Redruth, Nov. 16, 1859.

TO IRONMASTERS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF FREEHOLD IRONWORKS, situated at BULL BRIDGE, MOXLEY, in the PARISH of WEDNESBURY, and near to the TOWN of BILSTON.

MR. THOMAS DANKS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on
Monday, the 13th day of December, 1859, at the Dudley Arms Hotel, in Dudley, punctually at Six o'clock in the evening, subject to such conditions as will then be produced, all that important FREEHOLD PROPERTY, known as the MOXLEY IRONWORKS, situated on the banks of the Birmingham Canal, at Bull Bridge, Moxley, in the parish of Wednesbury, aforesaid, and lately in the occupation of Messrs. E. Cresswell and Sons, consisting of a 25 horse power HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, working a 4 ft. stroke, with fly and driving wheels; cylindrical firing boiler, 35 ft. long by 4 ft. 6 in. diameter, large furnace cast boiler, both properly grained with steam and feed pipes, pumps, &c.; powerful cross-hatch squere and bar train hoists, and lead plate already fixed for cladding grating poles; gutting down shears, a detached incomplete 6 in. merchant and guide mill, and shears; one mill and eleven puddling furnaces, cast-iron floor and pin plates, superior wood and slate roofs over the squere mill, and twelve furnaces; capital roadside weighing machine inside the works; also, brick built double office, store room, smiths' shop, stable and coach house, hotel, out offices, large cladding kiln, boiler settings and stack; boundary wall surrounding the premises, with entrance gates; and two basins' lengths of excellent canal wharfage, the whole covering a site of 1½ a. 0 b. 10 p. of land, or thereabouts.
Parties requiring a good bar will find this an excellent opportunity.
The premises may be viewed by application to the watchman, at the works.
Further particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. W. and BROOKES ROBERTSON, solicitors; or to the auctioneer, at Dudley.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at TRETHELLAN MINE, in the parish of Gwent, the following ENGINE and MATERIALS:—

ONE 2½ in. STEAM WHIM ENGINE and BOILER, with crusher attached.
30 fms. of 8 in. PUMPS, with H piece, &c., to match.
3 tons of whim chain.
6 tons of railroad iron; with a variety of other useful mining materials.
For a view of the same, apply to Capt. J. DYER, on the mine; and for further particulars, to Capt. W. HARRISON, Redruth, who has also for sale ONE 24 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 7 ft. in the shaft; and ONE 18 in. STEAM WHIM ENGINE (with crusher attached), 6 ft. stroke, equal beam, double, with or without boiler.

WILLENHALL, STAFFORDSHIRE.—TO IRONMASTERS, COALMASTERS, AND OTHER CAPITALISTS.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATES, MINERAL PROPERTY, AND BUILDING LAND.

MESSRS. CHESHIRE AND GIBSON WILL SELL, BY
AUCTION, at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, on Thursday, the 18th day of December, 1859, at Twelve o'clock at noon for One precisely, subject to conditions to be then produced, the following VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTIES:—
LOT 1.—All that FREEHOLD FARMHOUSE, OUTBUILDINGS, GARDENS, YARDS, CLOVES OF LAND, SEAMS OF COAL, IRONSTONE, and OTHER MINERALS, situated in the township of Willenhall, in the county of Stafford, called the CLOTHIER'S FARM, now in the occupation of Mr. Abraham Thompson and others, containing a surface quantity of 67 a. 0 s. 3 p., and a mineral quantity of 69 a. 2 s. 18 p. The mines more particularly valuable under this lot are supposed to be the—
NEW MINE COAL.
BOTTOM COAL.
GURBIN AND BALL'S IRONSTONE.
BLUE FLATS IRONSTONE.
SILVER THREADS AND DIAMONDS IRONSTONE.
TOP PART OF BOTTOM COAL.
This lot is a very valuable mineral property, situated within ten minutes' walk of the market place at Willenhall, and is most advantageously intersected by the Bentley branch of the Birmingham Canal.
LOT 2.—All that very VALUABLE PIECE OF BUILDING LAND, containing 25,470 square yards, or thereabouts, with all minerals thereunder, situated on the north-west and south-east sides of Clothier-street, in the township of Willenhall aforesaid, now let out in garden allotments.
LOT 3.—All those TWO CLOVES OF FREEHOLD LAND, SEAMS OF COAL, IRONSTONE, and OTHER MINERALS hereinafter mentioned, situated in the township of Willenhall aforesaid, now in the occupation of Mrs. Phillips, that is to say:—
Shares Acre..... 6a. 0s. 37p.
Big Bombers..... 8 0 31
Surface quantity..... 14 1 28
Minerals under land adjoining Big Bombers..... 0 3 31
Mineral quantity..... 15 1 19
The mines more particularly valuable under this lot are supposed to be the—
NEW MINE COAL.
BOTTOM COAL.
GURBIN AND BALL'S IRONSTONE.
BLUE FLATS IRONSTONE.
SILVER THREADS AND DIAMONDS IRONSTONE.
TOP PART OF BOTTOM COAL.
This lot is a valuable mineral property, adjoins the Bentley branch of the Birmingham Canal, and is most conveniently situated for the erection of blast furnaces.
LOT 4.—All that FREEHOLD FARMHOUSE, OUTBUILDINGS, YARDS, GARDENS, GARDEN GROUND, CLOVES OF LAND, COLLIERY PLANT, SEAMS OF COAL, IRONSTONE, and OTHER MINERALS, situated at Short Heath, in the township of Willenhall aforesaid, and called COAL PIT HOUSE FARM, and POOLE'S FARM, and now in the occupation of Mr. Newbrell and others, containing a surface quantity of 48 a. 2 s. 24 p., and a mineral quantity of 50 a. 0 s. 22 p.
The minerals more particularly valuable under Lot 4 are supposed to be the—
BROWN'S IRONSTONE.
NEW MINE IRONSTONE.
GURBIN IRONSTONE.
BLUE FLATS IRONSTONE.
SILVER THREADS AND DIAMONDS IRONSTONE.
POOR ROBIN'S IRONSTONE.
A negotiation is now pending with the proprietors of the Birmingham Canal for a tramroad and basin, connecting Lot 4 with the canal.
The plant upon Lot 4 to be taken to by the purchaser at a valuation, or at an amount to be named at the auction.
Lots 1 and 4, from their extent and situation, present opportunities for investment to coal and ironmasters, and to capitalists generally, which seldom occur.
The vendor will be glad to arrange for the greater part of the purchase money to remain upon the property at 4½ per cent., and also for the repayment thereof by instalments, upon terms to be agreed upon.
For further particulars and for plans, apply to Mr. COOPER SINGLIER, mining engineer, Tamworth; Mr. HENRY DEWES, solicitor, Nantwich; Mr. HALL, town surveyor and land agent, Willenhall; or the auctioneers, 11, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, SEVERAL MINES

IN NORWAY, producing COBALT, COPPER, and NICKEL. To these are attached stamping mills, with 56 heads of stamps, and all requisite dressing apparatus. The property is freehold, and part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years. There is ample water-power to drive any amount of machinery that is on the property, or that may be required. The mines are not 25 fms. deep, and well situated for driving deep adits.—Apply to Mr. ROXBOROUGH, stationer, Algate.

FOR SALE, a 30 inch CORNHILL PUMPING ENGINE, 8 feet

stroke in cylinder, and 7 feet in the pump, boiler 9 tons. The whole is in very good condition.—Apply to W. MATTHEW, engineer, Tavistock.

TWO 60 in. PUMPING ENGINES FOR SALE, equal to new,

one made by Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hayle Foundry, 12 ft. stroke in cylinder and 11 ft. in shaft; the other made by the Fern Foundry, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder and 10 ft. in shaft, with two boilers about 22 tons. Two 10 arm capstans complete, and one 14 in. capstan rope (about 160 fms.). May be viewed at Belling Well Mine, Hayle, Cornwall.—For further information, apply to Mr. E. KING, 27, Austin Friars, London.

HEYS COLLIERY.—TO BE LET, for a term of years, the

above COLLIERY, situated immediately adjoining the town of Ashton-under-Lyne, in the county of Lancashire, and being the property of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, and now in the occupation of Messrs. John Kenworthy and Brothers, whose term is about to expire, and who are retiring from business. The mines available to the present lease comprise the unworked portion of the well-known group lying below the Busty Mine, including the BLACK MINE, the TWO FEET, the PEACOCK, and the OLD and NEW MINES, together with many other workable seams intervening. Possession may be had on the 1st of January next, and further particulars may be obtained at the estate office, Ashton-under-Lyne; or of Mr. PETER HIGSON, Jun., Mining Engineer, 94, Cross-street, Manchester; or Messrs. KENWORTHY and Brothers, at the colliery, who will show the premises.

COLLIERIES, COAL, AND IRONSTONE.—TO BE SOLD, the

above COLLIERIES, situated at about 6 miles from Swansea and Llanelli, and in direct communication with the South Wales Railway. The coal is highly bituminous, and in great demand.
TO BE SOLD, the CRESUS COLLIERY, in the Forest of Dean.
TO BE SOLD, OR LET ON LEASE, the ANTHRACITE
COAL and IRONSTONE in the BLAEN GARNANT ESTATE, Cwm Amman, Carmarthenshire.
TO BE LET ON LEASE, the ARGILLACEOUS IRONSTONE
in the ESTATES of CEFNTRISCOED, GLYNMEICHER ISAF, and PLASYDDER-WEEN, situated in the parish of Ystrad-fellte, and about four miles north-west of the North and Swansea Canal and Vale of Neath Railway.
TO BE LET ON LEASE, the COAL and IRONSTONE in the
ESTATE of CWM HIDE, near Pontyberem, in the Gwendraeth Valley, Carmarthenshire.
TO BE LET ON LEASE, the TIR BRYN COLLIERY, near
Llanai, Carmarthenshire.
TO BE LET, OR SOLD, COAL FIELDS in the Coleford Hill
Del Velin, and HEMATITE IRON ORE MINES, in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire.
Apply to JOSHUA RICHARDSON, C.E., Neath, South Wales.

SUPERIOR FRENCH PINE SLEEPERS.—TO RAILWAY

COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, COLLIERY OWNERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, &c.—The undersigned have ALWAYS ON HAND, FOR SALE, a LARGE ASSORTMENT of SUPERIOR FRENCH PINE SLEEPERS, which they import regularly by their line of steamers, from Bordeaux to Liverpool.
W. H. DAUNT AND CO., COOK STREET, LIVERPOOL.

TWO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, MINERS, EXPORTERS,

AND OTHERS.—MESSRS. PAGE AND CAMERON beg to call attention to their HIGH PRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 30 horse power and upwards. They are of superior manufacture and finish, most substantially built, and PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR MINING PURPOSES. Messrs. PAGE and CAMERON have always a stock on hand in London, and from the great facilities they possess for manufacturing they are enabled to execute orders on very short notice, as also to offer their manufactures at unprecedented low prices. Price lists forwarded on application.
OFFICE, 64, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES FOR

SALE, and ready for delivery:—
ONE of 6 horse power, 8 in. cylinder, and 18 in. stroke.
ONE of 8 horse power, 10 in. cylinder, and 18 in. stroke.
ONE of 10 horse power, 10 in. cylinder, and 24 in. stroke.
TWO of 12 horse power, 12 in. cylinder, and 24 in. stroke.
ONE of 14 horse power, 12 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.
TWO of 14 horse power, 14 in. cylinder, and 24 in. stroke.
ONE of 16 horse power, 14 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.
ONE of 24 horse power, 17 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.
TWO of 30 horse power, 20 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.
The above engines are quite new, of superior manufacture and finish, and very substantially built.—Apply to PAGE and CAMERON, 64, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR

SELF-ACTING and SCREW CUTTING LATHE, 7 ft. centre and 7 ft. bed; a ditto, 7 ft. centre and 9 ft. bed. A PUNCHING and SHEARING MACHINE for ½ in. plates, TWO ditto for ¾ in. plates, and TWO ditto for 1 in. plates. VERTICAL DRILLING MACHINE, pillar and bench drills. Hales' and other brass jacks, ratchet braces, &c.—Apply to PAGE and CAMERON, 64, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

HEAT GAUGE, OR PYROMETER,

FOR HIGH TEMPERATURES.
This gauge is extensively used for testing stoves of blast furnaces, boiler flues, locomotive smoke boxes, superheated steam, &c.
Patentee: W. H. GAUMET, Southbank, Middlesbrough-on-Tees.
London: B. SAMUELSON, 76, Cannon-street West.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1859.—MR. CAMPIN, having advocated

Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., is now READY TO ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.
The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs Registry, 148, Strand.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO.
MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS.
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY,
OLDHURST, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK
FOR SALE OR HIRE.
LONDON OFFICES.—84, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

SPRING HILL, METAL, TUBE, AND ROLLING MILLS,
EYRE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
GLYDON AND SHOOTHOUSE, MANUFACTURERS OF BRASS AND COPPER, Locomotive, Marine, Gas, Bell, and OTHER TUBES. ROLLED METALS, BRASS SHEETS, BRASS AND COPPER WIRE, COPPER BOAT NAILS, RIVETS, WASHERS, &c. &c. GERMAN SILVER SHEETS, WIRE, &c. &c. ROLLED STEEL FOR CHINOLINE, PENS, SPRINGS, &c. &c. GENERAL ENGINEERS.

SUOTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL
WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES FOR BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, and TUBES, COMBINING THE STRENGTH OF STEEL WITH THE MALLEABILITY OF COPPER. RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES. HOWELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to SUOTRIDGE, HOWELL, and Co., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. HARVEY and Co., 12, Haymarket, London.

JOHN ROGERSON AND CO., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
MIDDLEBOROUGH-ON-TYNE, AND 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON. IRON SHIP AND STEAM-BOAT BUILDERS. TANKS, BOILERS, BARGES, BRIDGES, DERWENT RAILS, PIG AND REFINED IRON, BARS, BOLTS, ANCHORS, and CHAINS. STEAM, GAS, and COOKING COALS, COKE, &c.

SAMUEL HILL, METAL BROKER AND COMMISSION
AGENT, 11, LOWER CASTLE STREET, NEAR WATER STREET, LIVERPOOL. HAS SPECIFICATIONS generally IN HAND FOR TIN PLATES, CHAMCOAL, and COKE WASTERS, suitable for Birmingham, Bristol, Hull, Manchester, and Wolverhampton. Shipping orders for manufactured iron, &c., carefully attended to in all their details.

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BRIDGE, near GATESHEAD, MANUFACTURERS OF IRON, STEEL, and TIN PLATES. BARS, BOILER PLATE, ANGLE IRON and STEEL PLATES, ROLLED AND HAMMERED STEEL, CHAMCOAL TIN PLATES and REFINED METAL. Agents, Messrs. Scott Brothers, 42 Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Warehouse, 3, Oakwellgate, Gateshead.

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manufactured by the Bessemer process, and of a quality fully equal to the best cast-steel in use, suitable for tools, cutlery, boiler plate, shafting, piston-rods, doctors, files, spindles, trusses, welding purposes, mining tools, cutlery, fire-arms, chisels, &c. &c. now had in any quantity, at prices much lower than any other steel. A stock is kept, and specimens of the manufacture may be inspected, and samples and price list sent, at the Bessemer Steel Warehouse, 71, Cannon-street West, E.C.

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For LICENSES to USE process and further particulars, apply to THOMAS VAUGHAN MORGAN, Battersea Works, London, S.W.

REFINED CAST STEEL FOR TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS,
DRILLS, and PUNCHES of every description, TAPS and DIES, &c., of the very best quality, at PAGE AND CAMERON'S, LAURENCE POUNTNEY PLACE, LAURENCE POUNTNEY HILL, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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IRON FREE FROM SULPHUR.
For LICENSES to USE the above process, apply to ROBERT LONGDON, Jun., 63, King-street, Manchester.

HEMATITE PIG IRON.—THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE
the SALE OF THE ORIGINAL HEMATITE PIG, now BRANDED HEMATITE CLEAR, which is made entirely from the rich hematite ore peculiar to the neighbourhood of Whitehaven (the shipping port), without a particle of cinder, leaner ore, or ironstone. It is especially adapted for the manufacture of castings, where great strength is required, and is largely and regularly used in almost all the best brands of tin-plates. WILLIAM F. SIM AND CO., 19, SWEETING STREET, LIVERPOOL.

PONKEY GREY FOUNDRY PIG IRON.—THE PROPRIETOR
of this noted iron is now PREPARED TO SUPPLY it IN ANY QUANTITIES. Price at the works, 9s. per ton. This iron has been well known for the last 50 years, and has been proved to be superior to any made for softness, toughness, and strength. (See Mr. Fairbairn's report in the Engineer's Pocket Book.)—JOSEPH JONES, Ponkey Iron-works, Rumbold, North Wales.

CONDIE'S PATENT STEAM HAMMERS.
FIRST-CLASS STEAM HAMMERS, from 5 cwt. to 7 tons, suitable for jobbing, forging, puddling, and the smith's shop of engineers, ship-builders, wagon builders, railway companies, &c. Pressure of steam required, 25 lbs. Govan Bar Ironworks, Glasgow. JOHN CONDIE.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—PATENT TIPPING
MACHINES, TO DIMINISH THE LOSS FROM BREAKAGE IN LOADING COAL ON RAILWAY WAGONS, SHIPS, &c.
ARTHUR AND JAMES RIGG, PATENTERS AND MAKERS, GEORGE STREET, CHESTER.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—TO PREVENT
EXPLOSIONS BY MINERS TAMPERING WITH SAFETY-LAMPS, USE ROBINSON'S AND OGDEN'S PATENT SELF-LOCKING LAMP, possessing the following advantages:—

1. THE GLASS CANNOT BE REMOVED, except by the application of a fixed machine key.
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3. THE APPLICATION OF AN ENAMELLED REFLECTOR.

Further particulars will be forwarded on application to THOMAS ROBINSON and Co., brassfounders, Manchester; or to HETH OGDEN, engineer, Manchester.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE
MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, RICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and FRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in blasting operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder. This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate. Address:—RICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and FRYOR, Tuckingsmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO.
PENHALICK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near WREKHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co. have recently created a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than any to be procured elsewhere.

MAPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE & TABLE CUTLERY.
—MAPIN BROTHERS (Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen) are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE, contain by far the LARGEST STOCK OF ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the world, which is transmitted direct from their manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, SHEFFIELD.

	Fiddle Pat.	Double Thread.	King's Pat.	Lilly Pat.
12 Table Forks, best quality	£ 1 10 0	£ 2 14 0	£ 3 0 0	£ 3 12 0
12 Table Spoons, best quality	£ 1 10 0	£ 2 14 0	£ 3 0 0	£ 3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks, best quality	£ 1 7 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 4 0	£ 2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons, best quality	£ 1 7 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 4 0	£ 2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons, best quality	£ 1 7 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 4 0	£ 2 14 0
2 Sauce Ladles, best quality	£ 0 8 0	£ 0 10 0	£ 0 11 0	£ 0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon, best quality	£ 0 7 0	£ 0 10 0	£ 0 11 0	£ 0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls), best qu.	£ 0 6 8	£ 0 10 0	£ 0 12 0	£ 0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, best quality	£ 0 1 8	£ 0 2 6	£ 0 3 0	£ 0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, best quality	£ 0 3 6	£ 0 5 6	£ 0 6 0	£ 0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers, best quality	£ 1 0 0	£ 1 10 0	£ 1 14 0	£ 1 18 0
1 Butter Knife, best quality	£ 0 3 0	£ 0 5 0	£ 0 6 0	£ 0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle, best quality	£ 0 12 0	£ 0 16 0	£ 0 17 6	£ 0 19 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt), best quality	£ 0 10 0	£ 0 15 0	£ 0 18 0	£ 0 21 0

Complete Service £10 13 10 £16 6 6 £17 13 6 £21 4 6
Any article can be had separately at the same prices.

One Set of Four Corner Dishes (forming eight dishes), £8 8s.; One Set of Four Dish Covers (one 20 in., one 18 in., and two 14 in.), £10 10s.; Cruet Frame (four glass), 24s.; Full Size Tea and Coffee Service, £9 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post on receipt of 12 stamps.

Orl. qual. Medium qual. Best qual.

Two dozen Full Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles £2 4 0 £3 6 0 £4 12 0

1½ dozen Full Size Cheese ditto 1 4 0 1 14 6 2 11 0

One Pair Regular Meat Carvers 0 7 6 0 11 0 0 15 6

One Pair Extra Sized ditto 0 8 6 0 12 0 0 16 6

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One Steel for Sharpening 0 3 0 0 4 0 0 6 0

Complete Service £16 0 0 £26 18 6 £29 16 6

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MAPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

THE REGULATING AIR DOORS INCREASE STEAM,
ECONOMISE FUEL, PREVENT SMOKE, and EFFECTUALLY VENTILATE MARINE and OTHER ENGINE ROOMS.
J. LEE STEVENS, PATENTEE, 1, FISH STREET HILL, E.C.

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Besides the firms previously advertised, these SUPERIOR FIRE BARS, BETTER THAN ORDINARY WROUGHT OR CAST IRON, IN THE RATIO OF THREE TO ONE, are MANUFACTURED BY CLARK AND CHARNLEY, PRESTON; MARLIN AND MITCHELL, SOUTH-WARK, &c.—Applications for letters of license, price, and other information, to be made to J. LEE STEVENS, patentee of this invention and of the Regulating Air Doors, 1, Fish-street-hill, London, E.C.

BEDFORD IRONWORKS TAVISTOCK.
MESSRS. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK OF SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE, which may be viewed at their works. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and Co. beg to announce that they MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest and best principle, combining all the modern improvements. Castings and wrought-ironwork made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world, and competent engineers to erect the same. Steam boilers and chains made, and warranted of the best description.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.
WHITE STAR EX-ROYAL MAIL CLIPPERS.
SAILING FROM LIVERPOOL TO MELBOURNE on the 1st and 20th of every month, and to NEW ZEALAND on the 10th or 25th.

Ship.	Register.	Burthen.	Captn.	Date.
REEFAPORE	Melbourne	1676	5000	Nov. 20.
BLUE JACKET	Auckland and Wellington	1674	3200	Nov. 25.
HECHWORTH	Melbourne	1280	4000	Dec. 1.
EMPIRE OF PEACE	Melbourne	1540	4600	Dec. 30.

The clippers of this line are the largest, finest, and handsomest in the trade, and are well known for their fast passages, and the unswerving punctuality of their sailing engagements. Passengers must embark, without fail, on the day previous to advertised date.—For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GRINDLEY and Co., 63, Cornhill, London; or to SEYMOUR, PEACOCK, and Co., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.

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PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.
BLACK RAIL LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN
EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS AND EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS.
In conjunction with the celebrated auxiliary screw steam clipper GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Register.	Burthen.	Captn.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN (s.s.)	1733	500 H.P.	GRAY	5th December.
ATHENIAN	1016	3500	KIRBY	15th December.
BRITISH TRIDENT	1555	4900	O'NEILL	5th January.
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To be succeeded by the following clippers and steamers:—
GREAT BRITAIN. MARCO POLO.
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EAGLE. COMMODORE PERRY.
SALDANHA. MONTMERCY.

The above celebrated steam and sailing clippers, forming the only lines honoured by a visit from Her Majesty the Queen, and so well known for their rapid passages, punctuality in sailing, and splendid accommodation unsurpassed by any ships in the world, will continue to sail regularly between Liverpool and Melbourne, thus affording to passengers and shippers the most unrivalled advantages. The commanders are men of experience, and noted for their kindness and attention to passengers.

The cabin accommodation is very superior, the saloons being elegantly furnished with every requisite to ensure comfort to passengers, and are supplied with beds, bedding, &c. Rout tickets passengers forwarded to Lanchester and Hobart Town. Apply to GILLES, BISHOP, and Co., merchants, 1, North John-street, and JAMES BAINE and Co., Tower-buildings, Liverpool; or to T. M. MACRAE and Co., 2, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

LEAD FOR EXPORTATION.—PIG-LEAD (hard and soft) SOLD
AT LOW RATES. THE BEST PRICE GIVEN FOR LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD LEAD.—ROUSELL and Co., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, London.

ARNOLD AND SONS, WIRE WORKERS, WEAVERS, AND
IRONMONGERS TO HER MAJESTY.
Nos. 9, 12, and 13, FORT STREET, DEVONPORT, DEVON.

ARNOLD and Sons being MANUFACTURERS OF WIRE WORK, can, with confidence, ensure the strongest and best quality goods to all who entrust orders to their care. MINES SUPPLIED WITH IRON and Wire Sieves, Brass Machine Bottoms, Iron Cylinder Sifts, Copper Bottoms, Stamp Grates, Delawing Sieves, &c. MINING MATERIALS of every description supplied on the best terms. Price Lists sent on application. Arnold and Sons have a very extensive Stock of Furnishing, Navy, Army, and General Ironmongery.—Devonport, Three Doors above the Post-office.

TURBINES.—WILLIAMSON BROTHERS, CANAL IRON-
WORKS, KENDAL, MANUFACTURE PATENT TURBINES, adapted for any power or height of fall, and possessing great advantages over the ordinary water-wheel. Also, FIXED and PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, PUMPING ENGINES, CRANES, COAL MILLS, MILL SHAFTING, GEARING, and GENERAL MACHINERY. THRASHING MACHINES and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions. Full particulars and estimates furnished on application.

PATENT LEVER BREAK FOR RAILWAY WAGONS,
doing away with the objectionable break rack. Can be APPLIED TO EXISTING STOCK AT TRIFLING EXPENSE. Royalty moderate. Models can be seen at 34, Great George-street, Westminster; and the breaks in action at the works of the Railway Carriage Company; at the Peterboro' Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway; the Rugby Station, London and North-Western Railway; the Cardiff Docks Station, Taff Vale Railway; and at the Works, Oldbury, near Birmingham, where all communications are requested to be sent.

PORTABLE ENGINES.—ON SALE, ONE 25 HORSE POWER
PORTABLE ENGINE, on wheels, fitted with link motion and governor. Also, ONE 12 HORSE POWER PORTABLE ENGINE, fitted as above. These engines are adapted for winding, pumping, or saving, and all contractors' purposes. Can be seen in London.—Apply to H. T. BALDWIN, 101, Leadenhall-street, London.

BOYDELL'S TRACTION ENGINES, as ordered for India,
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8120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Flintshire	2 11 10	4 5 6	1000	Ally-Maen (lead), [L. E.]	0 5 0	1 1 1
10000	Bampfild (copper), Devon	0 12 6	4 5 6	10000	Angarraig (copper), Flintshire	1 1 1	1 1 1
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 11 10	4 5 6	1000	Ashturton United (cop.), tin	0 0 0	2 0 0
240	Boscon (tin), St. Just	10 10 0	50 0 0	1000	Ballymoss (copper), Wicklow	2 0 0	2 0 0
240	Botalack (tin, copper), St. Just	10 10 0	50 0 0	1000	Ballyvaughan (lead), [L. E.]	4 0 0	2 0 0
2000	Bronfford (lead), Cardiganshire	4 0 0	7 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
1000	Carn Brea (copper), tin, Hlogan	15 0 0	85 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
2000	Carn Brea (copper), tin, Hlogan	15 0 0	85 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
2500	Central Mines (lead), [L. E.]	0 0 0	5 5 6	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
250	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	40 0 0	120 120	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
12000	Copper Mines of England	0 0 0	2 1 1	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
300000	Ditto (stock)	0 0 0	2 1 1	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
1000	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	30 30	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
867	Cwm Erddin (lead), Cardiganshire	7 10 0	10 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0	230 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
2000	Darwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	150 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
4076	Darwent and Cornwall (copper)	4 3 0	8 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
1024	Devon Ot. Cons. (cop.), Tavist. (S. E.)	1 0 0	435 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	125 0 0	310 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
512	East Bassett (cop.), Redruth (S. E.)	20 0 0	155 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
3000	East Doreen (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0	92 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Hlogan	24 0 0	240 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
2048	East Wheel Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 10 0	8 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
5700	Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow	4 14 0	8 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
1400	Eyan Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0	30 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
2500	Foxdale, Isle of Man, Limited (lead)	25 0 0	42 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
456	Graham and St. Aubyn (cop.) [S. E.]	0 14 0	62 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
6000	Great South Tois (S. E.), Redruth	0 14 0	125 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
1024	Harrold (lead), near Liskeard (S. E.)	0 14 0	125 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
5000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	3 19 0	36 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
100	Levan (copper, tin), St. Just	3 10 0	140 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 0	107 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
5000	Mendip Hills (lead) [L.], Somerset	3 15 0	13 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
1800	Mina Mining Co., Ltd. (id.), Wrexham	0 0 0	150 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
4000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	125 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
9000	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	60 0 0	35 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
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6000	N. W. Bassett (cop.), tin, Hlogan (S. E.)	0 0 0	7 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
6000	Omnia Cons. (cop., tin), Hlogan (S. E.)	1 2 0	11 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
300	Poncho (copper, tin), Linkinghome	100 0 0	430 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	0 0 0	5 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
1120	Providence (tin), Ury Lelant (S. E.)	10 0 0	7 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
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1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	7 10 0	11 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
10000	Ruardean Colliery Company, Limited	0 0 0	35 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
512	South Canaan (cop., tin), St. Cleer	0 0 0	252 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
512	South Canaan (cop., tin), St. Cleer	0 0 0	252 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
4000	South Wheal Franches, Hlogan (S. E.)	18 15 0	145 150	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
910	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	58 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
9000	Tamar Cons. (sil.-id.), Beemath (S. E.)	4 10 0	3 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Hlogan (S. E.)	9 0 0	5 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	0 0 0	5 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
872	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	22 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
200	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	47 10 0	35 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	23 0 0	130 125	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
512	Wheal Anaf (copper), Wendron	23 0 0	45 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
6000	West Bassett (copper), Hlogan (S. E.)	1 10 0	21 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
512	West Canaan (cop., tin), St. Ives	0 0 0	150 150	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
6000	West Forey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	6 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne (S. E.)	47 10 0	395 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	15 0 0	18 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
512	Wheal Bassett (copper), Hlogan (S. E.)	5 2 0	185 180	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
512	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth (S. E.)	5 0 0	112 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
1024	Wheal Caradoc (tin), Hlogan (S. E.)	1 0 0	13 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
500	Wheal Clifford (cop.), Gwennap (S. E.)	0 0 0	302 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	60 0 0	75 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Fernueth	0 0 0	3 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	31 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
6000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 10 0	34 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
1024	Wheal Killy (tin), Ury Lelant (S. E.)	1 7 0	13 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
4000	Wheal Leadcoat (lead), St. Ives	2 10 0	3 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
800	Wheal Margaret (tin), Ury Lelant (S. E.)	17 0 0	49 50	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot (S. E.)	8 0 0	40 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
80	Wheal Ormes, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107 0 0	100 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
1040	Wheal Trelawny (sil.-id.), Liskeard (S. E.)	4 7 0	29 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0
6000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5 0 0	53 0 0	1000	Bardonia (copper), [L. E.]	1 0 0	2 0 0

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1624	Ballewidden (tin), St. Just	11 5 0	12 0 0	12 5 0	0 0 0	Jan. 1854
1200	Brightside & Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire	3 0 0	34 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 0	April, 1854
100	Bryndall Hall (lead), Flintshire	25 0 0	45 0 0	13 0 0	0 0 0	July, 1854
2500	Bryndall, Llanthomas, Montgomeryshire	4 2 0	4 0 0	0 2 0	0 0 0	July, 1854
1170	Bundick Consols (tin), Fern	1 14 0	4 0 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	Mar. 1857
4000	Calstock Consols (tin), [L. E.]	5 0 0	4 0 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	Dec. 1857
2048	Carneworth (tin), St. Just	4 15 0	4 0 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	Dec. 1857
2000	Collacomb (copper), Lamerston	5 0 0	13 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 0	Dec. 1857
252	Conduff (cop., tin), Camborne	20 0 0	80 0 0	85 0 0	0 0 0	June, 1857
872	Ding Dong (tin), Guilva	37 14 0	17 0 0	16 7 0	1 10 0	Mar. 1857
12800	Drake Falls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	1 0 0	0 13 0	0 0 0	Sept. 1857
9048	East Falmouth (copper), Gwennap	2 0 0	3 0 0	0 7 0	0 0 0	Jan. 1858
1024	East Wheel Margaret (tin, copper)	9 17 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 0 0	Jan. 1858
4000	Forey Consols (copper), Trelawny	4 0 0	3 0 0	41 4 0	0 0 0	Feb. 1857
4448	General Mining Co., Ltd. (cop., id.)	0 0 0	2 0 0	0 13 0	0 0 0	Jan. 1858
2000	Goggin (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	12 10 0	1 0 0	0 2 0	0 0 0	Dec. 1857
6144	Gonnam (copper), St. Cleer	2 7 0	3 0 0	0 7 0	0 0 0	Dec. 1857
119	Great River (tin), Gernoe	100 0 0	110 0 0	221 10 0	7 10 0	Feb. 1857
6000	Highton Down Cons. (cop.), Calstock	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	0 0 0	Nov. 1856
2000	Lacey (copper), near Trelawny	11 0 0	8 0 0	4 2 0	0 0 0	Jan. 1857
20	Lacey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1000 0 0	1420 0 0	0 0 0	June, 1857
6000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	6 9 11	2 0 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	Dec. 1855
8000	Marke Valley (copper), Camborne	3 10 0	3 0 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	Sept. 1855
6000	Merlin (lead), Flint	3 0 0	5 0 0	1 10 0	0 0 0	Sept. 1855
2000	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	40 15 0	5 0 0	234 0 0	0 0 0	June, 1855
700	North Rosewarne (copper), Camborne	16 0 0	19 0 0	250 0 0	0 0 0	Sept. 1855
512	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwennap	15 0 0	44 0 0	32 10 0	1 10 0	June, 1855
12000	Southern Cons. (cop.), Whitechapel (S. E.)	0 10 0	230 0 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	July, 1857
128	South Canaan (cop., tin), St. Austell	19 0 0	285 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0	June, 1855
256	South Gwennap, Kewyatt	28 0 0	21 0 0	6 0 0	0 0 0	June, 1855
570	St. Agnes and Gwennap (cop., tin), Breage	8 4 0	2 0 0	0 17 0	0 0 0	Feb. 1857
20000	St. Ives United (tin and cop.), Redruth	2 0 0	22 0 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	Feb. 1857
120	Trevelyan (cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall	15 0 0	15 0 0	463 10 0	0 0 0	April, 1857
4000	Trevelyan (sil.-id.), Menheniot (S. E.)	0 11 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	0 0 0	April, 1857
20000	Ury of Towry (lead), Carnarvon (S. E.)	0 12 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 0 0	July, 1857
256	West Doreen (copper), Gwennap	25 0 0	40 0 0	44 0 0	0 0 0	July, 1857
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	12 10 0	2 0 0	33 1 0	0 0 0	April, 1857
6140	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	2 17 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	Oct. 1855
4000	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock (S. E.)	6 7 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	0 0 0	Mar. 1858
430	Wheal Lead (tin), Wendron	33 0 0	0 0 0	31 0 0	0 0 0	Sept. 1856
240	Wheal Reith (tin), Ury Lelant	12 0 0	47 0 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	Aug. 1852
1024	Wheal Trelawny (tin, cop.), Gwennap	12 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	Dec. 1854
4000	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ives	1 19 0	2 0 0	2 12 0	0 0 0	Dec. 1857

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

FOREIGN MINES.

2164	Barru Barru (cop.), China (S. E.)	40 0 0	50 0 0	50 12 0	0 0 0	April, 1859
12000	Corra Copper Co. (cop.), China (S. E.)	16 0 0	8 0 0	5 18 0	0 0 0	Mar. 1858
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta (L. E.)	10 0 0	10 0 0	7 5 per cent.	0 0 0	Yearly
20000	English and Australian (L. E.)	5 0 0	1 1 1	0 12 0	0 0 0	June, 1859
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia (S. E.)	0 0 0	26 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0	June, 1859
10000	Gr. Barrier Lead, Min. Ac. N. Ze. (L. E.)	0 0 0	3 2 5 3	15 per cent.	0 0 0	Yearly
75000	Kapunda Mining Company, Australia	1 0 0	1 1 1	0 2 0	0 0 0	Nov. 1859
15000	Los Horns (L. E.), Penn. A. S.	0 0 0	1 1 1	0 13 0	0 0 0	Sept. 1859
10000	Lusitania (of Portugal) (S. E.)	2 0 0	1 1 1	0 8 0	0 0 0	Apr. 1859
103715	Mariquita and New Granada (S. E.)	1 0 0	1 1 1	0 9 0	0 0 0	June, 1859
100000	Port Phillip (royal), Chines (S. E.)	1 0 0	3 3 3	0 2 0	0 0 0	June, 1859
111000	St. John del Reid (L. E.), Brazil (S. E.)	15 0 0	14 11 15	35 17 6	0 0 0	June, 1859
4000	Yarnor (copper), Devon	1 14 6	1 1			